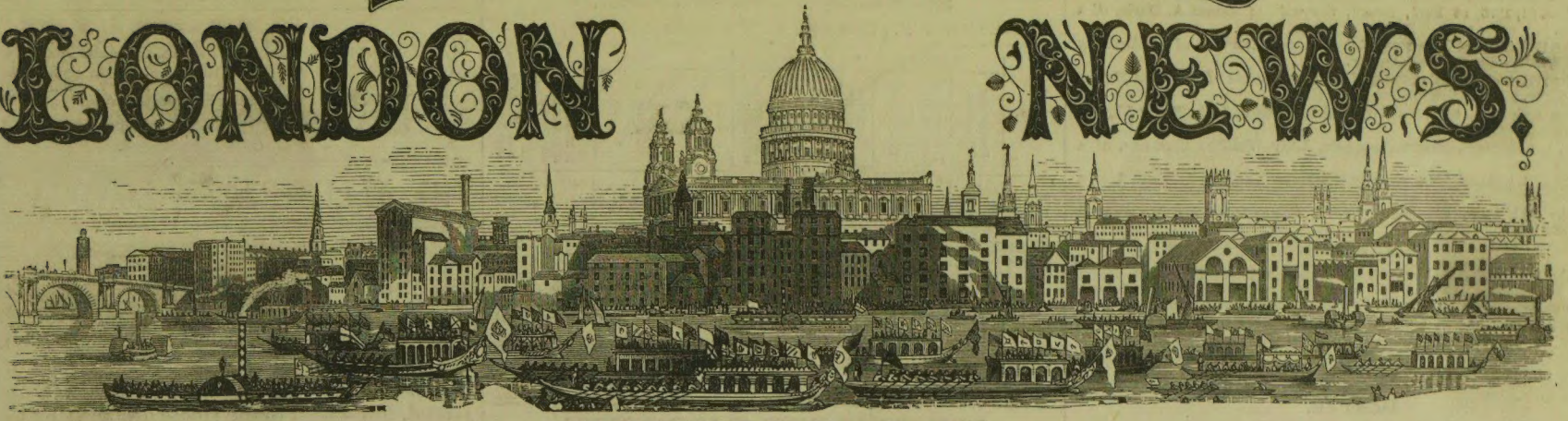


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1963.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE CRISIS IN TURKEY: INSTALLATION OF EDEH PASHA AS GRAND VIZIER—READING THE IMPERIAL HATT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



## BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at No. 1, Dartmouth Park-road, Highgate-road, the wife of Claudius James Ash, of a daughter.

On Dec. 31, 1876, at Pará, Brazil, the wife of James A. Davis, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Kilmarny, Athy, Ireland, the wife of Sir Anthony Crosdill Weldon, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Alloo Park, N.B., the Countess of Mar and Kellie, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 1, Great Cumberland-place, Lady Emily Van de Weyer, of a daughter.

At 65, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Winifred Clements, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Aimeer, Rajpootana, the Marquise de Bourbel, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, Viscountess Emlin, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at Belgrave Presbyterian Church, London, Major Charles Elphinstone Rennie, 44th Regiment, to Gracey Isobel Rainey, eldest daughter of Mr. George W. Rainey, 13, Kew-terrace, Glasgow.

On the 20th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, Scudamore R. Powell, M.R.C.S., youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of Banlahan, in the county of Cork, and of Dover, Kent, to Ada Jane Pritchard (née Seymour), daughter of the late George Hicks Seymour, Esq., of Clifton Manor, near York.

## DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Cannes, Lady Augusta Vivian.

On the 12th inst., at Southsea, Anne, widow of Thomas Tryon, Esq., of Bulwich Park, Northamptonshire, and daughter of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., and sister of the late Lord Kesteven.

On the 15th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Anne Louisa, widow of the late Rev. Charles Henry Lutwidge, M.A., Vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, in her 81st year.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3.

## SUNDAY, FEB. 25.

Second Sunday in Lent.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. McDownall, Head Master of Highgate School; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Morse, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. W. Ince; 3 p.m., Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, Rector of Brington.

St. James's, noon, the Bishop of St. Asaph's.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. H. T. Edwards, Dean of Bangor; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Holland.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Walter Abbott, Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

## MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Hare-hunting ends.

Levé by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.

Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook, annual meeting, Mansion House Rooms, 11 a.m.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. F. W. Brearey on the Problem of Flight).

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. S. D. Young on his Recent Journey to Lake Nyassa; Rev. Roger Price on a Route for Wheeled Carriages between the East Coast of Africa and Ugo).

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Lucas on Hydro-geology).

South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauet on Practical Education in Music).

Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Griffiths on the Application of Screws to Discharge Water from Leaks, &c.).

Quebec Institute, anniversary meeting for the distribution of prizes, 8 p.m. (the Dean of Westminster in the chair).

Sacred Harmonic Society Benevolent Fund, Exeter Hall, annual meeting, 8 p.m.

Cavendish Ball, Willis's Rooms. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Full Moon, 7.14 p.m. Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich 5.29.6 to 9.1 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music), four successive days.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Sewage Question).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. J. Woolhouse on Non-Sepulchral Rude Stone Monuments; Messrs. Wilmot Power, Edward Laws, and Hodder M. Westropp on Certain Kitchen Middens).

West London Scientific Association, 7.30 p.m., annual meeting; 8 p.m., inaugural address of the President—on Mr. Darwin on Self and Cross Fertilisation in Plants.

Glasgow Agricultural Society Show. Sandown Park Spring Meeting.

## WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

National Orphan Home, Ham-common, 4 p.m. (Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode's lecture on Light and Colours, at 41, Grosvenor-place).

College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lectures, 5 p.m. (Dr. Lauder Brunton on Pharmacology), and on Friday.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall, Demonstrations in Anatomy).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Yeats on Middle-Class Education in Holland).

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. von Fischer Truenfeld on Fire-Telegraphs).

East India Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. Robert H. Elliot on the Indian Problem and Indian Famines).

Birmingham Agricultural Society's Exhibition (two days).

## THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

St. David, archbishop and martyr.

Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, annual court, City Terminus Hotel, noon.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Soho-square, anniversary, 2 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Pole on the Theory of Music).

Society of Ancient Britons, Welsh Schools, 162nd anniversary, Divine service at Ashford, 2.30 p.m.; Festival at Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Ralston, on English Nursery Tales, their Origin and Meaning).

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Thorpe on the Bunsen Flame).

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. S. Baker on the Liliaceae, Iridaceae, &c., of Dr. Welmisch's Angolan Herbarium; Mr. Edgar A. Smith on a Remarkable Form of New Zealand Ophiuridae).

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).

Society of Arts (Professor W. H. Corfield, on the Laws of Health—Foods).

Royal Society, 8.30. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.

Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m. Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

High spring tides. Fox-hunting ends.

The Queen's Drawing-room, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.

Accession of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1855.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Donald Currie on Maritime Warfare: the Importance of a Complete System of Telegraphs, Coaling Stations, and Graving Docks).

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ellis on the Phonology of the English Dialects).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Huxley on the History of Birds, 9 p.m.).

Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Sir T. Douglas Forsyth on the Progress of Trade in Central Asia).

## SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

United Service Institution, anniversary, noon.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Effects of the French Revolution upon English Literature).

South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Professor T. E. Thorpe on the Scientific Work of Robert Boyle).

Thames Rowing Club, opening day. Physical Society, 3 p.m.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly desired to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
February	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°					
14	29.950	50.6	43.9	80	9	53.8	44.7	NE. S. W. SW.	193	0.00		
15	29.824	48.7	43.8	85	8	50.4	47.0	SW. SWW.	306	.025		
16	29.820	41.9	32.5	72	3	49.6	38.7	NW. W. WSW.	267	.000		
17	29.994	43.3	35.1	75	8	48.6	38.4	W. WNW.	234	.010		
18	30.016	46.1	43.8	93	—	48.2	41.2	WSW. SW.	216	.140		
19	29.749	43.0	33.4	72	6	46.8	40.5	W. SW.	315	.350		
20	29.337	40.1	30.2	70	6	45.2	36.6	W. NW.	570	.025		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.994	29.922	29.803	29.987	30.067	29.884	29.192
Temperature of Air	52.0°	49.2°	42.5°	44.2°	46.4°	43.3°	38.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	48.6°	46.7°	39.0°	40.8°	44.8°	40.6°	38.5°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	WNW.	WNW.	WNW.	NW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 50	—	0 30	0 58	1 25	1 49	2 12
2 33	2 55	3 13	3 33	3 53	4 14	4 33

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.**  
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 10.—5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street,**  
will OPEN IN APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

**CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.**—Prize Medals will be given for the Best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The Gallery will Reopen at Easter. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wass.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S KING**  
RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Balcorn; Lady Anne, Miss Label Halcorn. Scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by R. Stoppel. Preceded, at Seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET.

**QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH**  
and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

**S. T. JAMES'S HALL.**  
The extraordinarily successful ENTERTAINMENT produced by the Management of the

**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.

Fantouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

**MR. G. W. MOORE** has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place at ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, on TUESDAY, MARCH 6, when a Day and Night Performance will be given. In addition to the Regular Performance by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels the following eminent Artists will appear:—The Vokes Family, the Girards, Miss E. Farren, Miss P. Laverne, Miss C. Dubois, Miss Nelly Bromley, Miss Kate Moore, Miss E. Chapman, Miss F. Leslie, Miss Russell, Mr. E. Purry, Mr. L. Brough, Mr. George Honey, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Mr. Harry Cox, Little Sandy, the Wilson Brothers, Mr. Marius, Mr. W. Joyce, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. John Clarke, Mr. J. D. Stoye, Mr. H. Jackson, Mr. Fernandez, and Mr. G. H. Macdermott. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Unusual**  
Interest.—In addition to Models of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Captain Sir George Nates (in an Arctic Dress), and every marked personage of Royalty and Renown, a sumptuous Group of the Fashions of To-day is exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open Ten till Ten.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**  
MATCHED AND MATED, SPRING'S DELIGHTS, by Mr. Corney Grain. A NIGHT SURPRISE. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

**EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL (England's Home of**  
Mystery). Piccadilly.—Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE's Novel and Original Illusory ENTERTAINMENT DAILY, at THREE and EIGHT O'CLOCK. Added to the programme is the wonderful performance of Herr Schalkenbach, on his Orchestre Malfaire Electric-Moteur. Admission 5s., 3s., 1s., and 1s. Box-office open all day, where seats can be booked free of charge. Carriages should be ordered for five and ten o'clock. W. MORTON, Manager.

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.**

**NEW SEANCE, TO-DAY, at Three, and TO-NIGHT, at Eight.**

**MORE SENSATIONAL THAN EVER.**

**THE SPIRITS SUPERSEDED.**

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**MASKELYNE and COOKE.**—As there is a great demand for seats, and no charge for booking, intending visitors should secure their places without delay.

**WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD**  
CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. The Programme for the next concert will include the following popular songs:—"By the margin of fair Zurich's waters" and "The Iros in the night" (Madame Sherrington); "Strangers Yet" and "She wore a wreath of roses" (Madame Enriquez); "Will he come?" and "Scotch song, 'When the kye come home'" (Madame Antoinette Stirling); "Good bye, sweetheart" and "My pretty Jane" (Mr. Sims Reeves); "Good night, beloved" and "Sally in our alley" (Mr. Edward S. Lloyd); "The Vicar of Bray" (Mr. Maybrick); "The Yeoman's Wedding Song" (Mr. De Lucy); "Shewhom I love" (Mr. Beckett); Madame Arabella Goddard will perform "On Song's bright pinions," by Mendelssohn (Heller), and "Fra Diavolo," by Jules de Sival. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker, Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Stalls 7s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Roosey and Co., 285, Regent-street.

**MR. WALTER BACHE'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL**  
CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Liszt's Symphonic Poem, "Mazeppa" (first performed at the Crystal Palace), by Increased Orchestra of Ninety Performers. Principal Violin, Mr. Delchmann. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Repetition of "Les Préludes" (Liszt's "Lorelei"). Vocalist, Mr. August Manns. Piano-forte Concerto by Chopin (F minor) and Liszt (A major). Pianoforte, Mr. Walter Bache. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

**DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE**  
"PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.: with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

Two Debates have attracted and absorbed the interest of the country within the last few days. The first, initiated in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, on the Treaty Rights and Obligations of England in respect of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The second, introduced to the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll, who, after due notice, put an interpellation to the Ministry, grounded on the instructions furnished to Lord Salisbury in November last, asking her Majesty's Government whether they intend to take any further measures for the attainment of the ends contemplated in those instructions. The debates in both Houses upon these subjects were, each of them, worthy—more especially that in the House of Peers—of the traditional reputation of the respective branches of the Legislature. Neither of them, indeed, dissipates entirely the obscurity which still shrouds the policy which ought to govern the British nation in dealing practically with the Eastern Question. Neither of them has issued in a result which can be looked at as the Polestar which may be accepted as a guide to future action. Both of them were sustained by vigorous logic and by impressive eloquence. Neither of them, however, conducted to a clear and distinct expression of the mind of the country. One gets confused in wading through the mass of conflicting opinions brought together on these occasions by the diligent study and the various analyses of the two Bluebooks containing the diplomatic correspondence which has passed upon the subject. One is perplexed, moreover, in regard to the best line of policy to be adopted for the future. But no man of ordinary intelligence and culture, we think, can study these debates without being put into a much superior position to any which he has previously occupied for arriving at an honest, and perhaps we may add a sound, judgment of the duty of the country in the momentous crisis to which the progress of events has brought it.

The Debate in the Commons, coloured though it was towards its close by undignified personalities, was nevertheless, on the whole, a fair but most able discussion of the question whether the Treaty Rights and Obligations of England in matters affecting the Government of Turkey admit of, or compel, a resort to coercion with a view to carry into effect the conclusions of the late Conference at Constantinople. It turned on a question of legal and international jurisprudence. To some extent it was technical in its aim, to some extent historical in its substance; but there can be no doubt that it was intended to clear the way for the more interesting and important debate in the House of Lords, which was intended to be practical. An inquiry as to what we have a right to demand and what we are obliged to do, conformably with our national honour, might well precede the further question what, if the way be open to us, are we disposed to do. Mr. Gladstone's opening speech was characterised by moderation, dignity, and breadth. But, perhaps, it did not rise to the height of persuasiveness which he has sometimes displayed. The argument of Mr. Hardy, in reply, would seem to have struck the public as being less subtle, but more plainly stated and more generally accepted. Its purport was this—that you cannot have treaty rights without treaty obligations, a maxim which must be received as correct in the abstract, but which does not necessarily dispose of the practical perplexities which may sometimes arise out of its strict application. The fact is that there are some international rights and obligations which are anterior to any specific stipulations contained in treaties; and, although the letter of treaty obligations may go against this or that mode of dealing with unexpected events, we must be guided in grappling with those events by the broadest rules of humanity and common-sense. If a madman "runs a muck" through the streets, threatening peril to all the neighbours whom he encounters, albeit it may be the law that one man is not authorised to interfere with the liberty of another, a higher law takes its place, and, in the interests of common order and humanity, justifies such an employment of force as the circumstances and reason of the case may require. This is the real ground upon which must be based the justification of England in over-riding, to some extent, what are described as the Independence and Integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The discussion in the House of Lords turned upon no pivot of technicality. It elicited, as far as could be ascertained at the present moment, not so much what the Government intend to do as what they have resolved not to do. They will not resort to coercion, which means war, or, at any rate, a threat of war. They do not believe themselves justified in voluntarily entering upon so dangerous a course unless absolutely compelled to do so



by a regard to national honour. Were Austria or France to insist upon a fulfilment of our engagements to them, we should have no option; but this possibility is regarded as too remote to be of any practical worth. Her Majesty's Ministers have agreed upon a policy of moral suasion rather than of coercion. There is much to be urged in support of their determination. In the first place taking their object to be an amelioration of the lot of the Christian subjects in Turkey, it is certainly difficult to conceive how far that problem could be solved by military intervention. In the second place, great risks would be incurred of desperation, followed by cruelty, of the Sultan's Mohammedan subjects, and the last state of the Christian Provinces might become worse than the first. In the third place, although it may be true that an alliance between England and Russia for a forcible insistence upon the decisions of the Conference might operate as a restraint upon Russia in the distribution of territorial power, it might also, to a very large extent, unsettle our relations with Mohammedans in other parts of the world. And, lastly, the sword once drawn no human mind can predict when and under what circumstances it will be returned to the scabbard. That England will not fight in support of Turkey may now be accepted as a moral certainty. That she will, even in concert with the European Powers, resort to force for the attainment of her disinterested ends, is a question of policy which the Ministry have decided in the negative. How far the country will justify the choice they have made remains to be seen. The debate in the House of Lords, on Tuesday last, will help to enlighten it. We commend it to the earnest study of our readers—our only desire being, as theirs must be, that right may be done irrespective of all Party interests.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold continue at Osborne House.

The Marquis of Salisbury dined with her Majesty on Saturday last, and left Osborne on Sunday, after an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily walking and driving exercise. On Monday her Majesty drove through Newport and past Carisbrooke. Prince Leopold has taken frequent drives.

Sir Henry Elliot, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived at Osborne, last week, and had an audience of the Queen, and afterwards dined with her Majesty. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero and Commander Fullerton, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, have also dined with the Queen.

By her Majesty's command Commander Fullerton and seven officers and sixteen men of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert attended at the funeral of the late Captain Campbell, at Hampton, and the men carried their lamented Captain to his grave.

Large parcels of old linen, from Buckingham Palace, of great value for surgical purposes, have been presented by command of the Queen to the London and University College Hospitals, the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, and other benevolent institutions. Her Majesty has also sent a present of pheasants for the use of the patients in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption.

The Queen has granted a pension of £150 per annum to the widow of Mr. Noble, the eminent sculptor.

The appointments of Sir James Paget, Bart., to be one of her Majesty's Surgeons in Ordinary, and of Mr. Prescott Hewett to be Serjeant-Surgeon Extraordinary, and Mr. Eric Erichsen to be Surgeon Extraordinary to her Majesty, have been gazetted.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has left, and the Hon. Horatio Stopford, arrived, at Osborne. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Biddulph and Mr. Royle have left, and Major-General H. Ponsonby and the Hon. A. Yorke have arrived, at Osborne. Captain Edward Hardinge has been appointed a Naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty, vice Captain Oldfield.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday next. The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Friday next, and on March 14.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales hunted with her Majesty's staghounds yesterday week, near Maidenhead. In the evening his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales, with their children, went to Covent Garden Theatre. The Prince presided, on Saturday last, at a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, held at Marlborough House. The Princess was present at the Saturday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. On Monday Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with Prince and Princess Christian, were present at the performance of Verdi's "Requiem," at the Royal Albert Hall. Tuesday was the tenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise of Wales, eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess. The Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Christian attended the debate in the House of Lords. On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, distributed the prizes to the students of the South Kensington Schools of Art on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge has been confined to the house by an attack of bronchitis, aggravated by a sharp fit of the gout, which prevented his Royal Highness dining at Lord Beaconsfield's full-dress Parliamentary dinner, attending the opening of Parliament by the Queen, and the Levée on Thursday week. The Duke is now better.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Stafford House for Dunrobin Castle. The Duchess went to Torquay on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens, from Stover Lodge, Dover.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Holkar Hall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde have arrived at Kilkenny Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke and Lady Augusta Rous have arrived at Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, from Grosvenor-square.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday; after which the Hon. Mrs. Brand had her first reception, at which a numerous company assembled. The Speaker will hold his levées on the evenings of Wednesday, March 7, and of Wednesday, March 14.

Entertainments have been given by his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, Countess Frances Waldegrave and Lord Carlingford, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Molesworth, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The *Morning Post* states that marriages are arranged between Lord Fermoy and the Hon. Cecilia O'Grady, only daughter of Standish, third Viscount Guillemore, and between Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart., of Modreeny House, in the county of Tipperary, and Miss Gardiner, only daughter of the late Mr. J. W. Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, Reading, and niece of Sir Lawrence Palk.

### THE CHINESE MINISTERS IN LONDON.

The presence in London of the Chinese Ministers, whose Portraits we give this week, is another of the indications which, of late years, China has given of her having at last awakened to a sense of her position amongst nations. Hitherto she has held herself aloof from the rest of the world, indulging in dreams of her former greatness, but now a gleam of light has broken in upon her. The halo of antiquity once her pride, and which still hangs around her institutions, she now sees has mystified and obscured her vision. She is now aware that, while she has been laboriously toiling up the ascent of centuries, other nations, of which she never dreamt, or thought of only in her scorn, have come round the hill and, somehow or other, got between her and the summit. It would be unkind to allude to the causes which have led to this awakening, since the lives of the men she has singled out as her pioneers in the region of diplomacy are in themselves guarantees of her having forgotten or forgiven them.

Kuo-Sung-Tao and Liu-Hsi-hung, respectively the first and the second Ministers, though in some respects the very antipodes of each other, have in their career each suffered for their plain speaking on matters connected with foreign diplomacy—Kuo-Sung-Tao, for having condemned the policy of San-Ko-Lin-San when he proposed attacking the English fleet at Taku, in 1858; and Liu-Hsi-hung, for the unpalatable advice he gave to Yeh-Ming-Chên, the famous Viceroy of Canton. It would be interesting to speculate on what might have been the course of events had the wise counsels of the two Ministers fallen on more willing ears. The Summer Palace, with its magnificent collection of art-treasures, might still have been in existence; and Yeh, the great but obstinate Viceroy, might have yielded up his breath in his native land, instead of as a captive on the banks of the Ganges. But had these events not occurred would the state of China have been what it is to-day? Would she have been on the road of progress and sent her Ministers to-day to the Court of St. James's? It is questionable whether she would. But be this as it may, we feel confident she could not have been better represented at the Court of our Queen than she is in the persons of the two Envoys who presented their credentials to her Majesty on the 7th inst. Kuo-Ta-jên, the senior Envoy, is a man of about fifty-nine years of age, whilst Liu-Hsi-hung is some four or five years younger.

In manners and appearance Kuo-Sung-Tao, or, to call him by his title, Kuo-Ta-jên (for it is not considered complimentary to pronounce the last two characters of a Chinese gentleman's name) is about as fine a specimen of the Mandarin class of Chinese as it would be easy to find. When still a young man he carried off some of the highest literary honours, and, having become a Han-lin, his learning and pleasing manners recommended him to the notice of the Emperor Hien-Fung, who appointed him to a post of a literary nature in the Nan-Shee-Fung, a department of the Palace, where occasionally the Emperor passed such time as he could spare in literary disquisitions with his favourite. If space permitted, many interesting incidents in his political career might be mentioned; but we will only add that at different times he has held the offices of Governor of the Province of Canton, Vice-President of the Board of War, and Vice-President of the Wung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office.

Liu-Ta-jên, though also a man of great literary attainments, never carried off such high honours as his superior; and, with the exception of being Under-Secretary in the Board of Punishments, where he much distinguished himself, he seems never to have held any high civil office. It was otherwise regarding military appointments, he having held high military commands in both the Tai-ping and Nüfu rebellions, and distinguished himself by his activity and daring, as well as by the admirable discipline he preserved amongst his troops. But it is not only against native forces he has fought, for he has also had the honour of meeting our own English troops in the field. We need scarcely remark that not the less but all the more will he be honoured because of this, for the English know how to honour bravery wherever it may be found, and not less when it happens to fight under the opposing standard. On the heights of Canton he made one of the most determined stands shown by the Chinese troops, when last that city was besieged by the English. General Straubenzee was not aware of this when, as Governor of Malta, he received the Chinese Envoys on their voyage through to England, or we might safely assert he would have been, if that were possible, all the more cordial. The most favourable opinion is entertained towards the Embassy by the people of every class throughout the whole of this country. On their way to the House of Lords on the day of the opening of Parliament, and again at places of amusement which the Envoys have honoured by their presence, their Excellencies must have found proof of this in the hearty welcomeshown them by the cheering of the people. Kuo-Ta-jên is accompanied by Lady Kuo, who may be said to be the first lady of position who has ever ventured beyond the shores of the Central Kingdom. During her voyage to England, in conformity with Chinese ideas of propriety, she remained during the whole time in the strictest seclusion, never once having even taken a seat on deck. Of course, she interchanged visits with some of the foreign ladies on board, but always in their private state-rooms. Since coming to London she has persevered in the same custom, visiting and receiving persons only of her own sex. This being so, we cannot but think that the correspondent of a morning paper who, in his account of the landing of the Embassy, described his introduction to her and the fascinating smile she gave, must have drawn on his imagination, misled, no doubt, by his gallantry, and stated what never happened.

### LATE SIR AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, BART.

Our last week's obituary contained a brief memoir of the late Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod at the House of Lords. Sir Augustus Clifford would have been ninety years of age on May 26 of the present year. He entered the Royal Navy at the age of twelve as a midshipman on board the *Ville de Paris*, 110, the flagship of Earl St. Vincent and Admiral Sir William Cornwallis. He served under Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth and other distinguished commanders of that period, and was present in several important actions, particularly off the coast of Egypt in 1809, when he was engaged in the boats under Lieutenant Taillour against some French vessels defended by strong batteries in the Bay of Rosas. Afterwards he was appointed to command the *Cephalus*, sloop, eighteen guns, which vessel contributed to the destruction of ten armed feluccas on the beach near Cetraro, in the Gulf of Policastro. He was actively employed on the Italian coast, and had much severe fighting with the enemy, until he obtained his post rank in July, 1812. He returned to England with despatches from Lord William Bentinck. He was subsequently appointed to the *Bonne Citoyenne* and *Euryalus*, in which vessel he escorted Sir William Hamilton, the British Ambassador, to Naples. In May, 1826, he was appointed to the command of the *Herald* yacht, to attend the late Duke of Devonshire on his Extraordinary Embassy to Russia. For some time, as Captain Clifford, he was employed in attendance on the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV.; and in 1828 he took out Lord William Bentinck as Governor-General to India. This was his last service afloat; and he was not actively employed after 1831. Sir Augustus sat in Parliament for Bandon-bridge in 1818, for Dungarvan in 1820, and again for Bandon-bridge in 1831. In July, 1832, he was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the room of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, which office he held ever since. Sir Augustus was created a Baronet in 1838. He married, Oct. 20, 1813, Lady Elizabeth Frances Townshend, sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend; and by her, who died April 10, 1862, he leaves surviving issue, Admiral Sir W. J. Cavendish Clifford, C.B.; Colonel Robert Clifford, late of the Grenadier Guards, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod; Mr. Charles Clifford, M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, formerly private secretary to Viscount Palmerston, and two unmarried daughters. Sir Augustus, during his service as Usher of the Black Rod, occasionally discharged the duties of Lord Great Chamberlain. He was the senior flag officer on the Retired List, his commission as Captain dating from July 28, 1812; Rear-Admiral, March 23, 1848; Vice-Admiral, Sept. 27, 1855; and Admiral, Nov. 7, 1860. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

### FORTRESSES OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople has made a trip up the Bosphorus to sketch the old castles and other picturesque features of the scenery along its shores. That famous strait of maritime passage, from the Sea of Marmora to the Euxine or Black Sea, varies in width as it bends to and fro between Europe and Asia, sometimes dividing the two great continents by only half a mile of water, sometimes forming bays on one side or the other, with a breadth of two or three miles. Our readers know that Stamboul, the properly Turkish city of Constantinople, stands at the south-west entrance to the Bosphorus, overlooking the Sea of Marmora; and that it is separated by an inlet called the Golden Horn from the town suburbs of Galata and Pera, the former being inhabited by the Greek Christians, and the latter by other European residents. On the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, directly opposite Stamboul, is the Turkish village, or rather town, of Scutari, where the military hospital of the Allied armies was established in 1855, and where in the cemetery lie numbers of our brave officers and soldiers. From these points one may proceed by steamer up the Bosphorus, a length of more than twenty miles, enjoying a continual succession of beautiful and interesting views on both sides of the strait. Nearest to Constantinople, on the European side, are the Imperial arsenal of Tophané, for the Sultan's artillery, and the Imperial Palace of Dolma-bagché; but the Sultan has two or three other palaces on the Bosphorus. Several miles further on, the opposite shores are guarded respectively by the ancient fortresses of Rumeli Hissar and Anadolu Hissar, which were completed in 1451, three years before the Turkish conquest of Constantinople, by the conqueror, Mohammed II., he being then already in possession of the adjacent provinces. Beicos Bay soon opens to view on the Asiatic side, with the Giant's Mountain rising beyond it. Opposite Beicos Bay, on the European shore, is the pleasant village of Therapia, with the summer residence of the British Ambassador. At the foot of the Giant's Mountain is a small port named Unkiar Skelessi, which is celebrated in diplomatic history for the signature of the Treaty of 1833 between Turkey and Russia, whereby the Sultan agreed to open or close the Dardanelles at the request of the Czar. The summer palace of the Sultan at this place has been converted into a paper manufactory, with its costly marble floors.

North of Beicos Bay, on the promontory which bore the ancient name of Argyroconium, about fourteen miles from Constantinople, stands the fortress of Mahdjir, shown in one of our Artist's sketches. Its name is derived from a Hungarian or Magyar prisoner, of some distinction, who was here confined during the old wars between the Austrian and the Turkish Empires. On the other side of the strait, in Europe, is the harbour of Buyukdere, and the Russian Ambassador has his summer residence there. Passing on still further towards the Black Sea, one finds the Bosphorus suddenly narrowing to its least breadth, where the Bithynian mountain range of Olympus, on the right hand, seems approaching a junction with the Thracian range of Mount Hæmus, on the left hand. Here are the opposing fortresses of Anadolu Kavak and Rumeli Kavak; the name of "Anadolu," or "Anatolia," being Greek for the Levant, or quarter of the rising sun, and commonly applied to Asia Minor; while "Roumelia" was the name given to the whole metropolitan territory of Constantinople under the Roman Emperors. When the Byzantine or Eastern Empire was overthrown in the Middle Ages these positions were occupied by the Genoese, in connection with the Crusades; and a desperate struggle took place afterwards between them and the Ottoman Turks for the possession of Rumeli Kavak, formerly a Genoese stronghold. We have not mentioned all the castles and fortresses along the Bosphorus. At its north-eastern extremity, opening to the Black Sea, are two lighthouses, one for each shore. "Poiraz Bournou" means "the North Cape," the word "Poiraz" being a Turkish corruption of "Boreas." Here is the fort shown in one of our Illustrations; opposite to which, on the Tashlanjik or "Stony" promontory, is the fort of Karibeh, built on European ground.

We shall continue this series of Illustrations of the Bosphorus in our next.

The first meeting of the Fox Club this season took place at Brooks's on Saturday evening last.

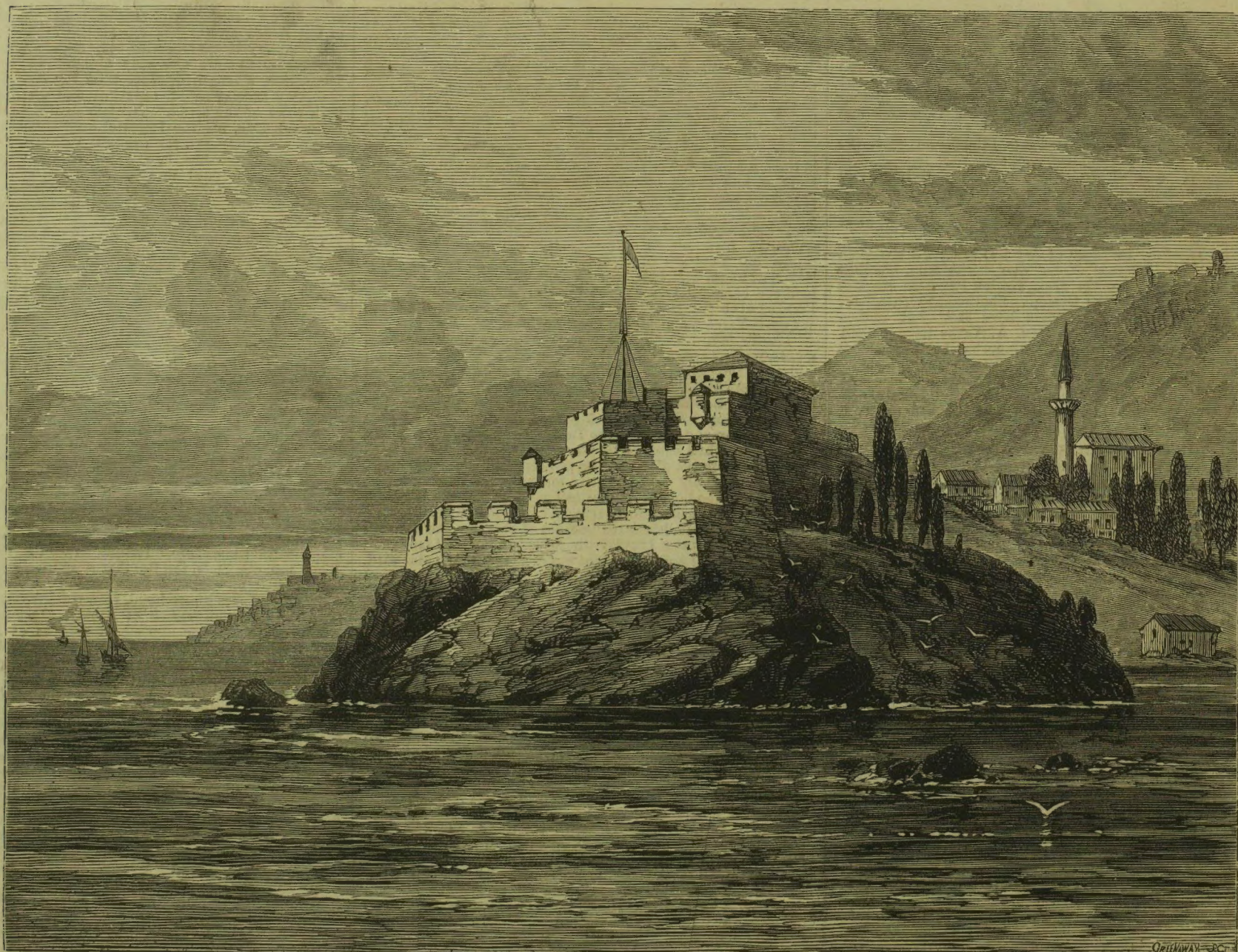


THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE BOSPHORUS.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FORTRESS OF MAHDJAR, ASIATIC SIDE.



POIRAZ BOURNOU, ASIATIC SIDE.





THE CRISIS IN TURKEY: THE NEW GRAND VIZIER ON HIS WAY TO RECEIVE THE IMPERIAL HATT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 22.

The recent sittings of the French Legislature have not presented any particular features of interest, the questions under discussion having all been of minor importance. We are, however, on the eve of some exciting debates, for it is proposed to further modify the press laws in a liberal sense; while among other questions awaiting discussion are the law relating to Sunday labour, and the proposal that Parliamentary Committees should be held in Paris, the adoption of which would be a first step towards the definitive return of the Legislature to the capital. In the Senate, a few afternoons ago, M. Caillaux, ex-Minister of Public Works, violently attacked the Government on account of a convention which it had recently signed with the city of Paris authorising the latter to cut a street through the gardens of the Tuileries, pretending that it had exceeded its powers. An animated debate ensued, but eventually the Senate passed a vote of confidence in the Government by a majority of twenty-nine.

On Saturday afternoon there was a grand funeral ceremony in the Church of the Invalides over the remains of the late General Changarnier, who died in Paris on the 14th inst. The display was altogether a most imposing one. Troops of all arms were massed on the esplanade, and, when the proceedings in the chapel terminated, the coffin, placed on a splendid funeral car, decorated with flags and banners, was conveyed to the Place, where the assembled troops defiled in front. Grouped near the hearse were the family of the deceased General, the President of the Republic, and Marshals Canrobert and Baraguay d'Hilliers in grand uniform, several of the Orleans Princes, and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, together with deputations of all the principal constituted bodies. The military ceremonies prolonged the display until late in the afternoon, when the body was conveyed to the Lyons Railway station to be interred in the General's family vault at Autun.

It will be remembered that two or three weeks ago a little girl, named Jeanne Moyaux, was found dead in a well near Baigneux, just outside Paris. The father having disappeared about the same time, it was supposed that he was the murderer. A day or two ago he unexpectedly presented himself at Baigneux, at the house of his father-in-law, and demanded to see his wife. Not meeting with her, he fired at her father with a revolver, wounding him seriously, and then, forcing his way through the crowd of people who attempted to arrest him, made good his escape. He is supposed to be concealed in some pit in the neighbourhood; but, as yet, the police have failed to apprehend him.

In consequence of the late heavy rains, the Seine has been rising throughout the week, and great uneasiness prevails among the residents along its banks. It has already overflowed in the low-lying districts, and Bercy and other points of the capital are seriously menaced.

Young Prince Troubetskoï, whose mother, the daughter of the celebrated Tagliani, is well known in French Parliamentary circles on account of her connection with Madame Thiers, has been arrested on various charges of swindling and embezzlement. He appears to have obtained possession of a large quantity of jewellery on credit, and to have pawned it immediately afterwards.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Rome.

In the Parliament questions were put to Ministers, on Monday, in respect to the diplomatic correspondence on the Eastern Question. As Signor Depretis announced that the papers would be distributed next week, further debate was postponed.

Signor Barbolani has been appointed Minister in Japan.

The Cardinals to be appointed at the approaching Consistory are Monsignor Nina, Monsignor Svaretti, Monsignor Serafini, Monsignor Canossa, Monsignor Apuzzo, Monsignor de Falloux, Monsignor Caverot, Monsignor Howard, Monsignor Benavides, Patriarch of the West Indies; Monsignor Paya Rico, Archbishop of Compostella; and Monsignor Garcia Gil, Archbishop of Saragossa. Three other Cardinals, one French and two Austrian ecclesiastics, will be appointed at a subsequent Consistory, which will probably be held in the month of May.

The Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, has elected Sir Henry Rawlinson a corresponding member in the department of history.

## SPAIN.

An amnesty to Carlist refugees abroad, and authorising them to return to Spain, has been promulgated by Royal decree, published in the *Official Gazette*. The decree adds that none will be prosecuted, except such as have been guilty of offences against the common law.

An extraordinary session of the Juntas of Alava has been convoked for the purpose of discussing proposals for an arrangement with the Government concerning the application of the law passed by the Cortes relative to the Fueros of the Basque Provinces.

A magazine at the citadel of San Sebastian, containing 50,000 cartridges and a quantity of powder, exploded, on Saturday, causing the death of nine artillerymen.

A conspiracy of followers of Señor Zorilla is said by Reuter to have been discovered at Barcelona, and seven individuals have been arrested and brought to trial.

## PORTUGAL.

The King entertained the Burmese Embassy at dinner on Monday. The members of the diplomatic body were present.

The Chamber of Deputies is engaged in discussing the revenue estimates. The financial measures presented to the Chamber by the Government meet with disapproval in commercial and banking circles at Oporto.

After speeches had been delivered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and several deputies, the debate in the Chamber on the subject of the charges brought against the Government of encouraging the slave trade was concluded on Saturday, the Chamber voting a resolution expressing satisfaction with the declaration of the Government.

## HOLLAND.

The Government insists that the bill presented to the Second Chamber, last week, for the modification of the electoral law shall be discussed without delay, in order that, if adopted before May, the periodical elections in June may be held under the provisions of the new law.

The Second Chamber has passed a bill which, after July 1, 1877, abolishes the import duties upon some twenty different articles, principally corn, timber, lime, machinery, raw metals, and implements. The export duty on rags is also abolished.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor opened, on Thursday, the first Session of the new German Parliament. His speech adverts to the present depressed state of commerce and industry, and also to the deficiency in the Budget. It proposes that the latter, amounting to 25,500,000 marks, shall be met by raising the matriculatory contributions payable by the States. The speech also

refers to Eastern affairs; the Emperor expresses an opinion that the peace of Europe will not be broken. His Majesty said:—"The dangers which might result from the Eastern Question, still unsolved, threaten Germany in a less degree than any other country. The empire has in its policy remained true, without wavering, to the principles which it laid down for itself at the beginning of the Eastern complications."

Wednesday being the sixtieth anniversary of the day on which the well-known German historian, Dr. Leopold von Ranke, obtained his doctor's degree, a banquet was held in Berlin in honour of the event. Letters from the Emperor William and the Empress to Dr. von Ranke were read, that from her Imperial Majesty being accompanied by the gift of a portrait of the Emperor.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Parliament, after a long debate, has accepted, by a majority of 175 to 37, the proposal of the Government to allot a sum of 700,000 fl. for the expenses of an official participation of Austria in the Paris Exhibition.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath has rejected the bill modifying the marriage law.

A conference of the members of the Constitutional party of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath was held on Wednesday. The Ministers made detailed declarations respecting the compromise negotiations with Hungary, the definitive conclusion of which, they said, depended upon the agreement of the Ministerial party to the point regarding the formation of the general board of management for the National Bank. Hopes are entertained that the Bank question will be settled this week.

## TURKEY.

An official note has been issued by the Porte contradicting the reports which have been circulated respecting the health of the Sultan. It states that some time ago his Majesty suffered from toothache, but that it has left him, and that he is now in perfectly satisfactory health. This note has been sent to the representatives of the Porte abroad. A denial is given to the report that a change in the Vizierate is imminent.

It is thought that peace will soon be concluded with Servia and Montenegro.

## SERVIA.

The elections for the Parliament took place on Wednesday, and resulted, so far as is known, in the return of a majority in favour of peace. A Jew was elected in Belgrade.

## ROUMANIA.

A list of charges on which their impeachment is grounded has been completed by the Commission appointed for the prosecution of the members of the late Cabinet. Five thousand francs have been granted by the Chamber to defray the cost of printing these documents.

## AMERICA.

It was finally decided by the Electoral Commission, yesterday week, by eight votes against seven, that the Louisiana votes should be counted for Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler, the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives resolved, last Saturday, by a majority of 69 to 40, to receive the decisions of the Electoral Commission, and to act upon them in accordance with the provisions of the law. At the same time they protested against the decisions in the Florida and Louisiana cases. On Monday there was a joint sitting of the two Houses of the United States Congress, at which the decision of the Commission respecting the Louisiana vote was read. Objections were presented by the Democrats, and an adjournment took place. The Senate afterwards assembled and sustained the Louisiana decision. The House of Representatives, by 172 votes against 99, rejected, on Tuesday, the decision of the Electoral Commission on the Louisiana vote. The decision of the Commission, however, stands good, as the Senate has confirmed it. The joint Session of the two Houses was afterwards resumed, and the votes of the remaining States were counted alphabetically as far as Michigan. On this State being called, the Democrats objected to the eligibility of one of the electors. The Houses thereupon separated, and the Senate, on assembling alone, overruled the objection. The House of Representatives, after some discussion, also decided to count the Michigan elector's vote. The House of Representatives agreed, on Wednesday, to count the vote of Nevada. The joint Session of Congress was afterwards resumed, and the votes were counted alphabetically as far as Oregon. Double returns were presented from this State, to which both parties respectively objected, and the question was submitted to the Electoral Commission. In the evening the Senate overruled the objections made to the Nevada vote. There seems to be a general opinion that Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler will be declared elected.

President Grant has signed the bill incorporating a company for laying a telegraph cable from Baltimore to Europe, and has promulgated the Extradition Treaty concluded between Spain and the United States.

The Senate has voted an annual subsidy of 500,000 dols. for a mail service of American steamers between China, Japan, and the United States.

In the Senate a Finance Bill has been reported. It authorises the issue of 100,000,000 dols. Four per Cent 30-year Bonds, the principal and interest of which are to be payable in gold, while the bonds are to be exchangeable for greenbacks. Not more than 25,000,000 dols. are to be issued in any one year, nor more than 4,000,000 dols. in one month. The bill increases the issue of silver to 80,000,000 dols. The greenbacks received for these bonds and for silver are to be cancelled.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Mr. Packard, the Republican Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Packard was slightly wounded, and his assailant was also wounded, and was arrested. The man's name is Weldon; he "came from the north, and is believed to be insane on the presidential difficulty."

The entry of cattle and the importation of hides from Germany have been prohibited until further notice by order of the Government.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Feb. 6, says both Russia and Turkey are getting large quantities of military supplies from the United States. Russia is chiefly buying gunpowder, while Turkey gets arms and cartridges.

## CANADA.

The Finance Minister made his annual statement in the Dominion Parliament, on Monday last. He proposes additional duties, which are estimated to increase the revenue by 500,000 dols. The total revenue is estimated at 23,400,000 dols. The Minister said the receipts amounted to 22,587,000 dols., and the expenditure to 24,488,000 dols. Of the deficit the sum of 1,574,000 dols. was due to exceptional causes. Moreover, in the half-year ending January, 1877, there had been a reduction of expenditure of about 500,000 dols., which would nearly counterbalance the deficit of the coming year. He explained the advantageous manner in which Canada had effected loans in London and the manner in which they had been expended.

He expressed a belief that by 1880 Canada would be able to fulfil all her engagements.

In his speech at the opening of the Nova Scotian Legislature, on the 15th inst., the Lieutenant-Governor suggested a conference of representatives of the maritime provinces with the object of effecting a legislative union between them. He said the Dominion refused to continue the yearly subsidy of 83,000 dols. to Nova Scotia after July, when the term fixed upon expires.

## BRAZIL.

The Ministry has been modified as follows:—The Minister of the Empire leaves the Cabinet, and will be replaced by Señor Costa Pinto, a deputy; Baron Pauliste de Contepige retains the portfolio of Minister of Finance; Councillor Diogo Velho, hitherto Minister of Justice, is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Deputy Gama Cerqueira takes the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from South Africa, to Jan. 23, is less alarming than that received by the previous mail. It is now stated that the attacks of the Zulus on natives of the Transvaal territory were perpetrated by a chief named Umbelini, an Amazwazi refugee, residing in Zululand. It is added that, while it is believed that Cetewayo would not be displeased at such attacks, nothing has transpired to connect him with them. A restless feeling, however, exists, it is said, among the Zulus, and any moment they may break into the Transvaal. On Jan. 20 a meeting was to take place between the representatives of the Transvaal Government and Secoceni with a view to arrange terms upon which peace might be concluded, with an armistice in the meantime. Sir Theophilus Shepstone had arrived in the Transvaal, and had been well received. Sir Henry Barkly will leave for England in the middle of March.

Further news from the Cape to Jan. 31 has been received by way of Madeira. Cetewayo, the Zulu King, has assumed a menacing attitude towards the Transvaal Republic, but it is thought that British influence may succeed in pacifying him. The effect of his attitude upon the Republic (the telegram says) has been to accentuate the movement for union with England, to which it is reported President Burgers is favourably disposed.

## INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy respecting the famine in Bombay and Madras announces a further diminution of 32,000 persons on the relief works in the latter presidency, and of 41,000 in the former. The total loss from the famine is estimated at 600 lacs.

Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Serapis* sailed from Malta on Tuesday for Bombay.

Mr. H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has been appointed to the second seat on the newly-established Board of Finance in Egypt.

The "Old Catholic" Bishop Herzog, in Switzerland, has replied to the Papal bull pronouncing sentence of major excommunication against him by a pastoral, which has been read in all the "Old Catholic" churches of Switzerland.

The *Cologne Gazette* says a clerk in the Russian Ordnance Office at Alexandropol has been condemned to penal servitude for life for selling a plan of the fortress there to the Turks for 600 roubles.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the appointments of Mr. John M'Neile Price to be a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hong-Kong; and of Mr. Valancourt Henry M'Donald, James Arthur, and John Eadie Mutrie to be members of the Legislative Council of British Honduras.

Judgment was given, last Saturday, by the Antwerp Tribunal of Commerce, in the suit brought by certain holders of Peruvian bonds. The Tribunal found that the responsibility lay with Messrs. Dreyfus, and have ordered them to pay all the coupons of the 1870 loan that have fallen due since 1876.

An accident to the King of Sweden is reported. His Majesty was skating on the rink at Christiania (where he had been to open the Norwegian Chambers), when his skate stuck in a crack in the ice, and he was thrown violently. The King was able, however, to transact business in the evening.

The acting Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide, dated the 19th inst.:—"The Hon. Arthur Blyth, appointed agent-general in the place of the late Mr. F. S. Dutton, C.M.G. After several weeks of sultry weather the colony was visited with severe thunderstorms and thirty-six hours of continuous general rain. The duplication of the telegraphic cable is probable; the Inter-Colonial Conference have recommended a uniform telegraphic code."

A telegram has been received from Colonel Gordon, under date Cairo, the 17th inst. He expected to start from Suez, via Massowah, for the Soudan on the following day. He states that the firman has been signed, and that the Khedive has given him the old Province of the Equator, the whole of the Soudan, and the littoral of the Red Sea. No one could be invested with greater powers. All financial and other affairs have been placed in his hands. He says it will be his fault now if slavery does not cease, but that, of course, time will be required.

The barque *Indus*, 1319 tons register, Captain Hunt, bound for Rockhampton, Queensland, sailed from Gravesend, on Saturday last, having on board 68 married people, 167 single men, 73 single women, 39 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 2 infants—making a total of 349 souls. The single women are under the charge of Mrs. Gandin, Dr. W. Young acting as surgeon-superintendent. Among them are about eighty Italians—vine-dressers, olive-growers, and cultivators of silk.—The following vessels, with New Zealand Government emigrants on board, arrived at their destinations on the 17th inst.:—Huronui, at Wellington; Wiltshire, at Canterbury—both from London.

Captain Robert Jones and the crew of the Glasgow ship *Teviotdale* have landed at the Mauritius, after nine days' exposure and suffering in open boats, their ship having been burnt at sea. The *Teviotdale* was reported a fortnight ago as having been seen burning furiously at sea on Nov. 23, but nothing was then known of the crew, and they were supposed to have been lost. It seems, however, that they were picked up by a passing steamer.—A terrible story from the sea is related with respect to the burning of the Liverpool ship *Ada Iredale*, her abandonment by the crew, and the dreadful sufferings of the captain and sailors, who were in open boats for no less than twenty-six days. The ship sailed from Ardrossan on June 20 for San Francisco. On Oct. 13 she was found to be on fire. The crew took to the boats on the 15th, and two days later the *Ada Iredale* was a charred hulk. It was not till Nov. 9 the mariners reached land, and as they lost the greater part of their provisions they suffered much from privation.—Two other fearful casualties are also reported, in one instance involving, it is supposed, a loss of 150 lives.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children was held at the institution, Vincent-square, on Wednesday—Lord Hatherley presiding.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to purchase the rights of the lord of the manor over Tooting-Graveney-common for £3000, subject to any common or other rights which may be exercisable over it.

The boys of the Greenwich Hospital School, numbering more than eight hundred, with the staff, were gratuitously entertained at Drury-Lane Theatre, last Saturday afternoon, with an excellent performance.

Messrs. Child and Co., the bankers, of No. 1, Fleet-street, have received notice from the authorities of the city of London that they must surrender their tenancy of Temple Bar on or before next Midsummer Day.

A public meeting to promote the objects advocated by the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Quebec Institute, Lower Seymour-street, under the presidency of Sir J. Bennett.

The twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond-street, was celebrated, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday—the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. Subscriptions to the amount of £1800 were announced.

A supper was given, on Tuesday evening, to about one hundred and fifty thieves, in the Mission Chapel, Little Wild-street, Drury-lane; and seven of them, it is stated, have been reclaimed through the efforts of the missionary known as "Fiddler Joss."

Mr. S. R. Scott, who has acted as chairman of the Stock Exchange Committee since the resignation of the late chairman, has been definitively appointed chairman. Mr. de Zoete did not offer himself for re-election. Mr. Underhill, who filled the post of deputy chairman in the old committee, is re-elected.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the second week in February) was 85,742, of whom 39,202 were in workhouses and 46,540 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 3187, 12,722, and 21,569 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 712, of whom 513 were men, 162 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

Major Frank Bolton, the Metropolitan Water Examiner, reports that the state of the Thames and the Lea was very bad during January, the water taken being turbid and muddy, consequent upon the heavy rains and floods. The inundations were the worst on record, having been 14 in. higher than on Nov. 18, 1875, which was then the highest since the establishment of water-works at Hampton. Major Bolton points out that the rate of filtration of the metropolitan water supply should not exceed 540 gallons per square yard of filter bed each twenty-four hours.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Emma Silver Mining Company was held, on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel, at which a telegram from New York was read stating that the company's lawsuit there was progressing favourably, the Court having refused the defendant's application for a non-suit. After a long discussion, a resolution was passed, authorising the directors to continue the prosecution of the company's actions now before the Court in New York, and for that purpose the necessary funds are to be raised by the issue of debentures of not less than £10 each.

At the annual meeting of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, on Monday, a report was presented showing a balance of £8347 to the credit of revenue account; but the directors could not recommend a dividend until the ship, which was undergoing repairs, was employed. In the course of a discussion some speakers contended that £30,000 should be raised to fit the ship with modern boilers, when she would be able to carry goods across the Atlantic at a lower rate than any other vessel afloat; and it was ultimately resolved that estimates should be obtained with this view.

At a meeting of the council of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association, held at the Central Home, 23, Bloomsbury-square, on Monday, Mr. Wm. Rathbone, M.P., presided, in the unavoidable absence of the chairman, the Duke of Westminster. Mr. Rathbone complimented the association upon the successful work it had carried out in establishing homes for nurses in London and in placing the association on a firm basis. An interesting discussion followed, in which Major-General Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B., Mr. Isaac Buller, Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Holland, and Miss Florence Lees took part, the efforts made by the nurses of the association to check the smallpox epidemic being warmly approved.

The Fellows and members of the Royal Geographical Society held their anniversary meeting, yesterday week, at Burlington House, Piccadilly; Dr. Duncan, the president, occupied the chair. The following awards were made:—The Woollaston medal to Robert Mallet, C.E., in recognition of his important services in investigating the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes; the Lyall medal, with 20gs., to James Hector, F.R.S.; the Bigsby medal to Mr. O. C. Marsh, both for labours in connection with the science of geology; the institution medal, with 10gs., to the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Sydney, New South Wales, for labours in surveying and describing the lower strata of the geology of Australia. The other recipients of honours were Mr. Etheridge, jun. (Woollaston Fund), the Rev. J. F. Blake (Murchison Fund), Mr. Pengelly, for Kents Hole explorations (Lyall Fund).

The committee of the French Hospital and Dispensary solicit public aid towards raising a fund to enable them to increase the number of beds and to enlarge its sphere of usefulness. Owing to the great increase of the French population in London, the hospital accommodation is found to be insufficient, and the committee state that they are compelled to refuse admittance to many deserving cases. Subscriptions will be received by M. Fernand Sorel, the assistant secretary, 40, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.—The thirty-fifth annual ball in aid of the French Benevolent Society was given, on Monday evening, at Willis's Rooms, and amongst the company, which numbered about 350, was the French Ambassador, the Marquis d'Harcourt. This society, of which M. Eugène Rimmel is honorary secretary, works in unison with the French Embassy and Consulate, who refer to it deserving cases. Last year it distributed 4000 grants of money and bread, and assisted 300 persons to return to their native land. It makes no distinction of politics or religion.

Captain Adams, of the ship *Corea*, of London, applied to the magistrate at Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, under the following circumstances, for his advice. Captain Adams stated that he left China on his voyage home in September last. When in the China seas, about 200 miles from land, he fell in with a boat containing two men, who were almost in a dying condition. He took them on board and gave them food, which they ate ravenously. He had no opportunity of putting them

on shore, and had brought them to England. Their language was unintelligible, but he believed they were natives of Cochin China. They had managed to tell the sailors by signs that they had been out fishing, had fallen asleep, and drifted out, not being able to fetch the land with their clumsy boat. They had been without food or drink for four days. Captain Adams had tried in vain to find some home to which the men could be sent until they could be taken back to their own country. Mr. De Rutzen requested him to allow them to remain in the ship for a day or two, while inquiries were made, and this Captain Adams promised to do.

The report of the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund for last year contains the following interesting facts:—The estate at Stockwell has been sold, owing to the inconvenience of the situation, realising a profit of £10,275 7s. 9d. At the close of 1875 the amount of the fund was £612,053 16s. 4d. To this sum has been added £20,987 15s. 10d., the net income of the past year, and also the gain upon the Stockwell property, so that the total amount of the two trusts on Dec. 31 last was £643,316 19s. 11d. The sum of £27,428 6s. 8d. was spent during the year in the purchase of land and in the erection of buildings. The amount of unexpended capital at the end of the year was £166,511 8s. 5d. Twelve blocks of buildings near Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, containing 198 separate dwellings, were completed and opened last August. Owing to the applications for rooms, fourteen more blocks will be built on the same site, with accommodation for 272 families. When the buildings now in course of construction, to be completed during the present year, are finished, dwellings will have been provided for 2165 families, the average rent of each tenement being 4s. 3d. per week.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., presided at the annual conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Tuesday. The hon. member was unanimously re-elected president, and Mr. Norwood, M.P., and Mr. Whitwell, M.P., vice-presidents. Amongst the resolutions carried was one in favour of the appointment of public prosecutors, and another urging upon the Ministry the necessity of the interests of trade, commerce, and agriculture being placed in charge of a separate department of the Government, presided over by a Cabinet Minister. Amongst the subjects discussed at Wednesday's meeting was that of the establishment of an International Free-Trade Association. This was advocated on the ground that it would afford those holding free trade opinions in foreign countries opportunities of expressing them and acting in conjunction with this country with the view of their more general adoption. A motion approving the formation of such an organisation was carried unanimously. In the evening the annual dinner was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. S. Lloyd, M.P., in the chair. The Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Forster, M.P., were amongst the speakers, both dealing with the present aspect of the Eastern Question.

There was a further decline in the number of deaths from smallpox in London last week. The deaths from this disease—103 and 90 in the two preceding weeks—further declined last week to 72, of which 28 were certified as unvaccinated, and 17 as vaccinated; in the remaining 27 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination, or contained statements that the medical practitioner was unable to certify whether the deceased had or had not been vaccinated. The 72 fatal cases included 19 of children under five years of age, 12 being certified as unvaccinated and 7 not stated as to vaccination. The total number of deaths in London was 1462, and there were 2476 births. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 90, and the deaths 238 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included, besides the 72 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 187 deaths were referred, against 231 and 207 in the two preceding weeks. These 187 deaths were 53 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The fourteenth annual exhibition of canaries and British and foreign cage-birds, at the Crystal Palace, held this week, is believed to be the largest ever held in this country, the entries being six hundred in excess of that held at the same place last year, which then stood immensely superior to all its predecessors. The number of prize-takers was over 300, and the money prizes amounted to about £150.—Mr. T. Hughes, in presiding at the ordinary general meeting of the Crystal Palace Company, yesterday week, contended that the direction for the past twenty-two years had been such as was deserving of the thanks and not of the censure of the shareholders. During that time they had earned an average of £35,000 a year profits, and had brought 40,500,000 persons to the palace; £241,000 had been spent out of revenue in repairs. Upwards of £370,000 had been paid to the ordinary shareholders in dividends. Upon the preference capital £228,000 had been paid in dividend; and, notwithstanding the present partial stoppage of payment, the preference shareholders had received £60,000 more than they had originally subscribed towards keeping their property in order. After a long and animated discussion, the report and accounts were received and adopted, and a resolution was passed declaring a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent on the preference stock of the company.

A preliminary meeting was held in the Jerusalem Chamber last Saturday—Dean Stanley in the chair—to promote a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton, who printed his first book here, in a room adjacent to the Abbey. The meeting was very influential and thoroughly representative. Amongst the speakers were Earl Stanhope, the American and the Belgian Ministers, Lord Hatherley, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, Sir Charles Reed, and Mr. Theodore Martin. Resolutions were passed recognising the enormous advantages which the art of printing had conferred upon mankind, declaring that its introduction into England by William Caxton, whether as a matter of history or as marking the most important epoch in the progress of civilisation, was an event of national importance worthy of public commemoration, and expressing an opinion that the most appropriate form for the celebration to assume would be that of a loan collection of works and antiquities connected with the art. Dean Stanley stated that windows were about to be erected, under the auspices of her Majesty's Government, in the Chapter House, and in the scheme of subjects which had been drawn up the subject of Caxton and his printing-press in the precincts of Westminster Abbey had not been forgotten.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have directed that Randolph-road, Kensington, be incorporated with Jelford-road, under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered; that West-road, Forest-hill, be re-named Beadnell-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; that North-road, Forest-hill, be re-named Malham-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; that Grove-road, Forest-hill, be re-named Dalmain-road, the sub-

sidary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; that the subsidiary names in Acre-lane, Brixton, be abolished, and the houses re-numbered; that Wellington-street, Blackfriars-road, be re-named Pocock-street, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; that Cheyne-row and Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea, be incorporated under the former name, and the houses re-numbered; that Little Cheyne-row and Upper Cheyne-row be incorporated under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered; that the houses in Lillieshall-road, Clapham, be re-numbered; that Choppin's-court and Prince's-court, Old Gravel-lane, be incorporated under the former name, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; that the subsidiary names in St. Mark's-road, Kennington, be abolished, and the houses re-numbered; that the irregularly-numbered houses at the south-western end of Well-street, Camberwell, be re-numbered with even numbers.

A large show of poultry and pigeons—perhaps the largest ever held within the metropolis—has been held, this week, at the Royal Aquarium, the munificent offer of prize cups and money to the amount of £750 having been successful in inducing nearly all the large breeders and fanciers in the United Kingdom to enter their choicest specimens in the competition. The entries number 1952 in all, divided in 145 classes, and include certainly every variety known to English poultry breeders. The Dorkings, though not numerous, were excellent in quality, the Cochins and Brahmas (of which two classes there were many representatives) being also very good. Of Spanish and Hamburgs there were many fine specimens, the birds in the classes for spangled and pencilled varieties being specially noteworthy. Game fowl of various kind were very numerous, the competition for prizes being keen, especially with regard to the Bantams. The numerous selling classes were also well filled. Some good specimens of ducks, of both the Aylesbury and the Rouen breeds were exhibited; but of ornamental water-fowl, the variety apparently most appropriate for a poultry show at an aquarium, there were singularly few exhibits. Pigeons formed, in point of number, by far the largest portion of the exhibition, and were uniformly good—the classes for pouters being, however, considered to be the best, although there were many very excellent birds of homing species.—A completely novel entertainment is in preparation at the Aquarium, where, on Monday next, Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" will be given in front of a panorama, painted by Mr. Julian Hicks, and with all accompaniments which can aid the audience in realising the conception of the musician. Among other novelties in contemplation are the production of a three-act comic opera, entitled "The Corsair," by Mr. Charles Deffell, and an exhibition of the Londesborough collection of arms and armour, lent for the purpose by Lord-Londesborough.

The winter inspection and annual distribution of prizes of the London Scottish Rifles took place, last Saturday evening, at Westminster Hall, the winners receiving their trophies from Lady Pelly, daughter of Lord Elcho. The regiment, which was under the command of Major Sir H. C. Pelly, was drawn up in the hall in six good companies, and received Lord Abinger, who was accompanied by Colonel Gascoigne, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Mr. Wells, M.P., with a general salute, after which his Lordship proceeded to minutely inspect the ranks. On returning to the dais, which was as usual erected on the steps leading to St. Stephen's, Major Pelly made a short address, in which, after expressing deep regret at the unavoidable absence of both Lord and Lady Elcho, he went on to say that the declining state of his Lordship's health was such that he felt he could never again take his position at the head of his regiment, and had, therefore, most reluctantly made up his mind to retire. He had been in communication with a distinguished Scottish officer, who was at present on full pay in the army, with a view to his succeeding him, but difficulties had arisen with regard to his retirement; he, however, hoped that by June next he would be in a position to take the command of the corps. When that happened Lord Elcho hoped to have the honour of taking the post of honorary colonel of that regiment, with which he had been so long associated and so proud to command. Their position during the past volunteer year was one for congratulation. Their total strength was 521, against 485 the previous year, of whom 436 were efficient who had fired in their classes. They had eighty-seven marksmen, and the capitation grant was £782 17s. 6d. He concluded by calling upon Lady Pelly to present the prizes. The principal winners were Colour-Sergeant Macbean, Private Gane, Private Cumming, Colour-Sergeant Michie, G.M., and Private J. Hill, the latter being the "best shot" of the regiment. Lord Abinger announced that, in consequence of the boat-race, his intended march out of the grey brigade would be on Saturday, March 17 next, instead of the 24th, as he had originally intended; and he trusted there would be a strong muster.

It has been resolved by the Sheffield School Board to present a memorial to the Education Department in favour of special grants being made for instruction in practical cookery, as suggested by the Aberdeen School Board.

The appropriation account of the sum granted by Parliament for Greenwich Hospital and School for the year ended March 31, 1876, shows that the amount of the grant was £145,088 and the expenditure £142,449.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., the Judge Advocate-General, has written to one of his constituents at Whitehaven, contradicting a rumour prevalent in that borough that he was to be raised to the Peerage.

The *Times* is authorised to state that Bishop Beckles has accepted the appointment of superintending Bishop of the English Episcopalian congregations in Scotland, and will hold his first confirmation in Edinburgh and Glasgow immediately after Easter.

The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lady Cornelia Guest, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Georgiana Churchill, and Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill, were present, on the 15th, at the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy. There was a large and fashionable gathering.

It was reported to the Richmond Select Vestry on Wednesday that all the vestry's mains, extending over a distance of more than fourteen miles, had been successfully laid; that all the 2200 applications from parishioners had been complied with; and that now the average supply, owing to the partial removal a few days since of an obstruction in the bore of the artesian well in the Lower-road, exceeded twenty gallons per head per day of the population.

The polling for Wilton took place on Monday, when the Hon. Sidney Herbert was returned, in the Conservative interest, by 751 votes, against 187 recorded by Mr. Norris, the Liberal candidate.—The Halifax election resulted, on Tuesday, in the return of Mr. John Dyson Hutchinson, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 2126 votes, he having polled 5750, against 3624 polled by his Conservative opponent, Mr. Richard Wilson Gamble.—The nomination for Oldham is fixed for to-day (Saturday), and the polling for Thursday next, March 1.





THE ALTAR COURSING MEETING: RUNNING FOR THE WATERLOO CUP.



## The Extra Supplement.

## "MLISS."

Only the readers of Bret Harte's Californian tales can possibly know or guess what is the meaning of this title for Mr. E. Long's very striking picture. It is the title of a short story, one of a dozen usually printed together with "The Luck of Roaring Camp." The name is a popular abbreviation of "Melissa;" and this poor wild girl, with her fierce beauty, her great black eyes, and thick mass of black hair never yet combed, this little savage of the pinewoods on Red Mountain, is no other than Melissa Smith. She is the neglected, motherless daughter of that unlucky Smith who, once upon a time, discovered the seductive lead of golden ore called "Smith's Pocket," which has given its name to the newly-settled township. The father, having ruined himself, became a drunkard, and destroyed his own life, this child is left a mere outcast, to learn the roughest and most forbidding ways of an uncivilised existence, till she finds a wise and kind friend in the young village schoolmaster. We do not mean to tell her story here, but we advise those who are not yet acquainted with it to spend a shilling in the purchase of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and other tales by Bret Harte, including "Mliss," with various sketches of Western America. These are full of racy humour and genuine pathos, all bearing the stamp of truth to nature, and tending to honest conduct and to a frank and kindly spirit of neighbourhood among men and women of every class.

## THE ALT CAR COURSEING MEETING.

Inclement weather is not altogether unknown on the Derby Day; indeed, sportsmen will long tell of the snow which fell when Bloomsbury and Hermit enrolled their names on the long list of winners. Still, the lovers of racing can generally reckon on a warm and pleasant day for their great carnival. It is not so with coursing men. The "blue ribbon of the leash" is annually contested in February—not the most cheerful month of the year; and the flats of Altcar are scarcely the place one would choose in which to spend a winter's day. Still, the crowd which witnesses the decision of the Waterloo Cup grows larger year by year, and the weather has been so far favourable that the dreaded announcement that "coursing is postponed on account of frost" has been very rare indeed. The contest for the coveted trophy commenced on Wednesday; and, as the chances of at least half a dozen of the competitors were considered very evenly balanced, the excitement was naturally great, and the spectators more numerous than ever. There was no public idol like Master M'Grath, Bab-at-the-Bowster, or Honeymoon, whose success it was almost treason to doubt; but the friends of The Squatter, Barabbas, Braw Lass, Master Sam, Hematite, Darius, and two or three others were all equally sanguine, and supported their respective favourites manfully. At the time of writing only the first and second rounds have been got through; and, as full particulars of the meeting will appear in "National Sports," next week, we need only say that, so far, the favourites have fared badly indeed, and there seems every chance of the name of some despised outsider being graven on the Waterloo collar. Our illustration depicts the final scene in an exciting course. The greyhounds have just cleared one of those dykes into which the mighty M'Grath fell on that black day for Ireland when Lady Lyons beat him pointless. The "run-up" and "first turn" have been lost and won, "wrenches" are things of the past; and, unless the work has been wonderfully evenly balanced, the kill, which is so imminent, will make no difference in the decision of Mr. Hedley, who is galloping close behind the dogs, and who in less than half a minute will hoist the red or white flag.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present week has been almost a blank in the way of racing; indeed, there is really nothing but the Doncaster Hunt Meeting to chronicle. The sport there was not of a very grand description, and we need only note that the new St. Leger course was used for the first time, Mr. Spence winning the Corporation Plate over it on Truth, and receiving a gold-mounted whip to mark the occasion.

At the time of writing, only two rounds of the Waterloo Cup have been decided, and we shall, as usual, defer all comment upon this great coursing meeting until next week. We may mention, however, that the favourites have experienced a frightful time of it, as Barabbas, Rondeletia, Darius, The Squatter, Master Sam, and Hematite have all succumbed, so there is a rare chance for an outsider of the Magnano stamp.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have consented to open the new grounds of the London Athletic Club, at Stamford-bridge, Fulham, on April 28 next.

A football-match was played at Belfast, on Monday last, between Ireland and Scotland, when the former sustained a crushing defeat by six goals to nothing. The Scotch team were considerably heavier than their opponents, and outplayed them at all points. We append the names of the sides:—

Ireland.—W. H. Ashe, T. Brown, W. Finlay, R. Galbraith (captain and three-quarter-back), T. G. Gordon (half-back), J. Heron, J. Ireland, H. C. Kelly, F. W. Kidd (three-quarter-back), J. Macdonald, H. W. Murray, H. Moore (back), W. Shaw, R. B. Wallington (back), and W. H. Wilson.

Scotland.—M. Cross (half-back), J. H. Graham (quarter-back), T. H. Hay-Gordon, R. W. Irvine (captain), H. H. Johnston (back), J. E. Junor, D. Lang, R. C. Mackenzie (half-back), E. M. Napier, A. G. Petrie, E. Y. Pocock (quarter-back), J. H. Reid, S. Smith, C. Villar, and D. H. Watson.

The two recent billiard-matches between Joseph Bennett and T. Taylor will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to witness them, as such obstinately-contested games have, perhaps, never previously been played. It may be remembered that the men played 1000 up, level, on a championship table, for £100 a side, about three weeks ago, when, after Bennett had reached 954 to 952, Taylor won by 27 points. The second return match, which was played at the Gaiety Restaurant, on Tuesday evening, was an exact repetition of the first, except that on this occasion Taylor made the best breaks, running up 43, 51, 46, and 43, while his opponent's longest contributions marked 31 and 47. For most of the game Taylor held the lead, and at one time was exactly a hundred in front; but Bennett played with the greatest possible pluck, and at last "849 all" was called by Stuart, who marked faultlessly throughout. At this point Bennett put in his best break, at the conclusion of which he was nearly fifty in front; but Taylor responded with two grand efforts, and eventually won by only 21 points, amidst a scene of the greatest excitement. We never saw the winner play better, his all-round cannons were really marvellous, and he scored no less than four of these useful shots off misses given by his opponent. No one could have fought out an uphill game better than the ex-champion, and neither man lost his nerve for a single stroke, all through a most trying ordeal of nearly six hours. The luck, of which each man had very little, was evenly balanced, and we think the better man won. Messrs. Burroughes and Watts erected a very hand-

some table for the occasion. The balls were changed twice during the match, which we think a dangerous precedent, and a custom that we should be sorry to see generally introduced. On Monday next Joseph Bennett will play S. W. Stanley for £200, on an ordinary table; and on the following night the great American tournament will be begun. The same room at the Gaiety Restaurant will be used on each occasion.

## PARLIAMENT.

## LORDS.

A field-night of considerable importance has afforded some comfort to those restless senators of whom Earl Granville was the mouthpiece, yesterday week, when he complained of the paucity of business in the House of Lords, and elicited from Lord Beaconsfield little more than a promise that the Lord President would "very shortly" introduce a Burials Bill, and the Lord Chancellor a Bankruptcy Bill. On Monday there was no exception to the rule of short sittings, the one question put being a simple inquiry as to why the Bluebook on Eastern Affairs contained no information respecting the negotiations for a commercial treaty between England and Roumania—a query to which Lord Derby gave the reply that he should be happy to place the correspondence on the table, but had not included it in the Bluebook as it related to a subject distinct from the Eastern Question.

The set debate which it was anticipated the Duke of Argyll's motion would bring about drew a full House and a number of noteworthy visitors on Tuesday—the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Louise, with Prince Christian, being in one of the galleries, the Prince of Wales sitting in the body of the House, and the space devoted to members of the House of Commons being thronged. No orator could have wished a more distinguished audience. His Grace was quite equal to the occasion. He spoke with his usual force and earnestness. In asking whether the Government had resolved to take any steps to carry out the purpose for which the Marquis of Salisbury was sent as a Special Plenipotentiary to the Conference at Constantinople, the noble Duke entered pretty fully into the Eastern Question. He deplored the lenient policy of the Government with regard to the Sublime Porte up to August last; he eloquently denounced the Ottoman Government for its cruelty and immorality, which rendered insurrection a virtue rather than a crime; he animadverted upon the yea-nay action of the British Government, even when they had adopted a policy according with the public feeling of the country, and boldly advanced the opinion that this timid course had virtually led to the miscarriage of the Conference. The Duke of Argyll concluded with a magnanimous eulogium of Lord Beaconsfield, and expressed a hope that, when the time should come for him to look back to the "Government of which he is the distinguished head, he will be able to say that he has wielded the great power of England for the purpose and with the effect of procuring some measure of tolerable liberty for the Christian subjects of Turkey; and that, in procuring that measure of tolerable liberty, he has secured it on such conditions as will guarantee them for the future against the odious barbarism of the Turks, and against the crushing autocracy of the Russian Czars, for neither do we wish to see them govern the Christian people of Turkey (loud cheers). My Lords, the question I have put to her Majesty's Government is, not what measures, but whether they have any measures in contemplation for the fulfilment of the promises which they have held out to the people of Turkey to protect them from further cruel oppression?" (Loud cheers.)

Lord Derby began his reply by complimenting the noble Duke upon the motives and "eloquence and power" of his speech; but in the outset the Foreign Secretary declared that in his opinion it was premature to say that the objects the Government had in view in suggesting the Conference had failed. Admitting that the Government had at first advised the Porte to take prompt measures to suppress the insurrection in the Herzegovina, he acknowledged that the atrocities perpetrated under the Turkish rule in Bulgaria had had a natural influence on the judgment of the Government, but asserted that the real cause of his interfering more actively in the East was the fact that Russian Volunteers figured largely in the Servian army. Certainly, the noble Earl said, the Government neither had nor has any intention of coercing the Porte to accept the ultimatum of the Conference; but he had taken pains to make it clear to the Sultan and his Ministers "that they must not expect from this country any support in resisting the arrangement now offered to them." Since the breaking up of the Conference, the noble Earl had pressed upon both Serbia and Montenegro the extreme importance of making peace with Turkey; and, if peace should be concluded, "one half at least of the object of the Conference will have been accomplished;" whilst, as for the rest, the Porte should have reasonable time granted to it to carry out the reforms held out by the new Constitution, but "the Powers would have a right to demand guarantees" if these reforms should not be effected within a given time.

Interest in the debate languished whilst the Duke of Westminster pleaded that it was perfectly legitimate to hold the St. James's Hall Conference last December, and expressed his opinion that a joint pressure of Turkey on the part of all the Powers would have prevented war; whilst Lord Stanley of Alderley succeeded in making himself inaudible; whilst the Marquis of Bath declared the reason the Conference failed was that Turkey knew the English Government were not in earnest in their recommendation, although their representative, the Marquis of Salisbury, was; whilst Lord Stratheden defended, and Lord Kimberley mildly criticised, the Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who spoke with habitual directness, thought we were "now reaping the harvest" sowed by the Crimean War, and argued that it was but natural that the Government should not at once trample on the solemn guarantee to which we bound ourselves by the Treaty of Paris. The integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire were guaranteed by that Treaty, which the present Government had accepted as a legacy from previous Governments; and the noble Marquis hoped that the existing difficulties would yet be settled without upsetting the cardinal points of that Treaty. As for the question of coercion, no one mentioned the word at the Conference, the failure of which he attributed to an unfounded belief on the part of the Porte that the armies of Russia were wasted and weakened by disease. Alleging that the Government were all frankness with respect to their policy—the noble Marquis elicited laughter by holding up the Bluebook in proof that "Their candour can be weighed by ounces"—the Secretary for India banteringly complained of the Opposition for not bringing any test resolution before either House, and ended by saying, "Our policy is simply this—to try by all peaceable means in our power to induce Turkey to open her eyes to the danger which surrounds her; to awake from her infatuation, and give to the poor populations which have suffered so much some measure of liberty and safety for life and honour." When the Earl of Dudley had supported the Government in a

brief speech, Earl Granville thought it was not to be wondered at that the Porte had rejected the advice of the Conference, in view of Lord Beaconsfield's speeches during the Recess, which might reasonably have been taken to mean that Turkey would receive the support of the British Government; but the noble Earl, taking a rosier view of things at the end of his speech, said the Government would have the support of Parliament if they succeeded in maintaining peace and in securing the requisite reforms in the disturbed provinces of Turkey.

The Earl of Beaconsfield wound up the debate for the Government in a speech delivered in his historical manner. As on the first night of the Session, the Premier opened fire with an antithetical sentence ironically summing up the address of the Duke of Argyll, whose compliment was thus repaid in the coin current with the noble Earl. But if the conduct of the Government was to be impugned, he asked, why was not some definite resolution submitted by the Opposition in lieu of an abstract motion such as that before the House? The Government could not accept the doctrine that it was their duty to coerce the Porte. That was a course they could not "conscientiously profess or promote." Taking what he termed a "broad view" of the question, the noble Earl repeated the argument of the Marquis of Salisbury, and said we were bound by Treaty to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in order to preserve the peace of Europe. Russia had suggested the establishment of tributary States, to remove the grievances of the Christian subjects of the Porte. The Government had not favoured that course, but proposed administrative autonomy to secure for the people some control over their own affairs; and this proposal Russia had acquiesced in. Russia had yielded, too, to the suggestions of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Conference. The Premier added that the only mistake the noble Marquis had made at the Conference was in supposing the Porte would be so reasonable as to accept the admirable arrangement he had made on its behalf; but that was a mistake into which anyone would have fallen.

The Duke of Argyll, in the course of a brief reply, reminded the House that, with regard to coercion, 6000 French troops had been sent to the Lebanon to coerce the Turkish authorities there a few years ago; and, maintaining that the Earl of Beaconsfield's "warlike speech" at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day must naturally have led to the idea that England would support Turkey, cited a despatch from Lord Augustus Loftus in the Bluebook showing that Prince Gortschakoff had made serious complaint of the noble Earl's speech.

The Earl of Derby having promised the noble Duke to produce, if he could, a certain telegram which had drawn from Midhat Pasha an expression of warm thanks, the motion which had given rise to the long debate was withdrawn.

On Thursday the Earl of Rosebery and Earl Granville, having asked for explanations of certain passages in the speech of Lord Beaconsfield on Tuesday, that noble Earl admitted that, if he had said the consular service had been reduced in the neighbourhood where the atrocities had occurred in Turkey, the statement was erroneous; but he still thought the reduction of late years in the consular service was one reason for the deficient information of the Government with reference to those events. He hoped shortly to submit a proposal which would render the consular service in Turkey more efficient. The atrocities which occasioned the ebullition of feeling in the other House were those that occurred on May 1 and 7, and he was therefore justified in the statement that Austria and Russia knew nothing of those events at the time of the Berlin Memorandum, and that it was not surprising that at that time the English Government should have been imperfectly informed. The Duke of Richmond, in reply to Earl Fortescue, stated that the only countries in Europe from which live cattle could be now admitted into England were Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal; and an Order in Council had been issued, empowering local authorities to prohibit fairs and markets and the removal of cattle in localities where cattle plague had appeared.

## COMMONS.

A lively debate preceded the second reading, on Thursday week, of the Prisons' Bill, which the Government, singularly enough, propose shall take effect on All Fools' Day, 1878, and which the Home Secretary describes as a measure to promote in the prisons of this country that uniformity of discipline, that certainty of punishment, and that uniformity of management which he believes to be essential to the proper carrying on of our gaols. Though there was a large majority in favour of the bill, the generality of the speeches were against it, the main objection being its alleged interference with local self-government. Mr. Rylands dwelt on this plea in moving the rejection of the bill, a motion which found a seconder in Mr. Hopwood. The principle of the measure was defended, on the other hand, by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, whose suggestion that local feeling should be considered before deciding upon the discontinuance of any gaol met with an affirmative "Hear, hear" from Mr. Cross. Among the adverse critics were Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Chamberlain, who, amid some laughter, welcomed this recruit to the ranks of the Radicals, and who may be said to have improved still further his position in the House as an able and fluent debater. His speech even won warm praise from Sir Walter Bartelott, who likewise delivered his quota of censure of the Government. Mr. Goschen followed in the same strain; and Mr. Cross having summed up the debate in a succinct speech, in which he maintained the measure would achieve the contemplated improvements without any radical change, the bill was read a second time by 210 votes against 69. Then ensued a prolonged discussion on the Irish Prisons Bill, the most noteworthy features being Mr. O'Sullivan's declaration that he had suffered more in one month in a local prison than in eight months in the Government prison at Mountjoy, and a choice bit of rotund eloquence from Major O'Gorman, whose motion for the adjournment of the debate having been negatived by 199 votes to 5, the bill was read a second time without further division. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Treasury and Exchequer Bill, and Sir A. Gordon's Bill to amend the Gun License Act were subsequently read a first time.

Mr. Henry Chaplin's personal and apparently pre-arranged attack on Mr. Gladstone, and the ex-Premier's trenchant impromptu speech in reply, at the close of the debate on our treaty engagements with regard to Turkey, formed the "sensational" of the past week, to use a theatrical phrase which, perhaps, conveys the best idea of the dramatic nature of this remarkable scene in the House. It was not easy to divine what kindled the fire of the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire: that his was not a case of spontaneous combustion was evident. There were, yesterday week, preliminary questions and answers with regard to Cleopatra's Needle being at length brought to England, with regard to Serbia's persecution of Jews and Armenians, and, in short, with regard to that heterogeneous mass of subjects in the daily consideration of which certain hon. and inquiring members at once show the cosmopolitan nature of their sympathies and succeed in keeping their names before the public. Then Mr. Gladstone prefaced his formal speech by announcing his intention of



asking for a certain telegram not included in the Eastern Bluebook, and for the names of the "important personages" with respect to whom Sir Henry Elliot stated, in his despatch of Sept. 18, that "they have made a declaration that the Turks must be driven out of Europe"? There was the customary large gathering which always assembles to hear a set speech from the most eloquent and illustrious member of the House. Mr. Gladstone began by disowning the soft impeachment to which currency had been given in a North of England paper to the effect that Prince Bismarck, the Emperor of Russia, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone had leagued together to place the Duke of Edinburgh on the throne of the Sultan. Laughter greeted the demolition of this *canard*; and, when the mirth of hon. members had subsided, the ex-Premier plunged into the subject-matter of his motion with characteristic earnestness. Taking for his text the following despatch from Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliot, Mr. Gladstone called particular attention to the words we print in italics:—

Foreign Office, Sept. 5, 1876.

Sir,—For your guidance as to the language to be held by you to the Turkish Ministers in the present juncture, it is right that you should be accurately acquainted with the state of public opinion in England on the subject of Turkey. It is my duty to inform you that any sympathy which was previously felt towards that country has been completely destroyed by the recent lamentable occurrences in Bulgaria. The accounts of outrages and excesses committed by the Turkish troops upon the unhappy, and, for the most part, unresisting population, has raised a universal feeling of indignation in all classes of English society, and to such a pitch has this risen that in the extreme case of Russia declaring war against Turkey her Majesty's Government would find it practically impossible to interfere in defence of the Ottoman Empire. Such an event by which the sympathies of the nation would be brought into direct opposition to its treaty engagements would place England in a most unsatisfactory and even humiliating position; yet it is impossible to say that if the present conflict continues the contingency may not arise. The speedy conclusion of a peace, under any circumstances most desirable, becomes from these considerations a matter of urgent necessity. Her Majesty's Government leave it to your Excellency's discretion to choose the arguments which you shall employ, but you will see from what I have stated how essential it is that the Turkish Ministers should be made alive to the position in which the conduct of their own authorities has placed them, and you will understand that you are warranted in using the strongest language, should occasion require it, to enforce upon the Porte the expediency of a pacific policy and of moderation in the terms to be proposed.—I am, &c.,

DEARBY.

Protesting, in the first place, against this declaration that we had treaty engagements which the sympathies of the nation would not allow us to carry out, and that that would place England in "a most unsatisfactory and even humiliating position," Mr. Gladstone minutely examined the Treaty of Paris, the Tripartite Treaty with France and Austria, and the Treaty of London, with the view of showing that Lord Derby must have referred to the Treaty of Paris in the despatch in question. With reference to the guarantees in this treaty, he quoted, in passing, an opinion of Lord Palmerston, to the effect that they gave us the right to intervene in the affairs of Turkey, but did not impose upon us the obligation to do so. He stanchly defended the action of the late Government in agreeing to the treaty of 1871, which he contended simply reinstated the treaty of 1856 in its former position prior to Russia's repudiation of the Black Sea clauses. Finally, he wished to know how far the Government considered themselves bound by our treaty engagements, and formally put the following questions:—"First of all, whether the humiliating position mentioned means the position of a State bound by treaty to go to war in a certain event. Secondly, if having been the opinion of the Government on Sept. 5 that we were bound to go to war for Turkey if she were attacked by Russia, did they consider that her title to aid was not affected by her breach of faith in respect of promised reforms? And, lastly, which is really the material question, is that still their opinion, or do they consider that we are absolved from the obligations of the Treaty of 1856, and that we are free to act as policy, as justice, and as humanity may seem to require?"

Mr. Hardy was very explicit in his reply, the pith of which was contained in the second sentence of his speech:—"Now, Sir, let me say at the beginning that her Majesty's Government do not consider themselves set free from the treaty obligations to which they were a party in 1856 as well as in 1871." To argue that, whilst Turkey should be bound by the Treaty of Paris, we were free to act as we liked in the matter, was unjust to Turkey, in his opinion. The true meaning of the Treaty was that the Powers who were parties to it conjointly guaranteed the integrity and independence of Turkey; but the Treaty did not bind us to go to war for Turkey. Proceeding with his usual rapidity of utterance (a rapidity for which he is not blessed by the reporters), the Secretary for War declared with much animation, amid cheers from the Ministerial benches, that those who agreed to the Treaty of 1871 had "no right to turn upon us now and say that we are to be blamed because we say it is our duty to fulfil the obligations which you then undertook." The fact that this treaty guaranteed the integrity of Turkey was recognised by the Conference; and, as for the treaty alluded to in Lord Derby's despatch, that was the Tripartite Treaty, which certainly did bind us to go to war for Turkey if called upon by Austria and France. The Government would not renounce our treaty engagements, Mr. Hardy said, in conclusion; nor would they consent to coerce Turkey by force; but he was not without hope that the Porte would yet yield to the moral influence of the European Powers.

Lord Robert Montagu cannot be said to have sustained the liveliness which the Secretary for War infused into the debate; but cordial commendation is due to Mr. Courtney for a maiden speech of much ability, and to Mr. P. J. Smyth for an address which, though evidently prepared, was pitched in a high and eloquent strain. Without giving a dry list of the other hon. members who previously delivered themselves on the Eastern Question; but merely mentioning, in passing, that Mr. Forsyth maintained that independent position he has taken up with regard to the Ministry, and made a flank attack upon the Government from his place on the Conservative side of the House, we come to the event of the sitting, the acrid attack upon Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Chaplin, pointedly addressing the right hon. member for Greenwich, accused him, in scolding tones, of fomenting the agitation on the Eastern Question last autumn, and of lacking the courage to meet the Government face to face in that House. What he wanted to know was, whether he intended, by a definite motion, to test the opinion of Parliament upon the misconduct which he alleged against the Government. Warning to his work, Mr. Chaplin had the hardihood to say that, as a man of honour, there was only one course for Mr. Gladstone to take. The ex-Premier and Colonel Mure rose at the same moment; and, the gallant Colonel having protested against the personalities of Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Gladstone appealed to the Speaker to decide whether it was for the hon. member to instruct him "as to the only course which it was competent for a man of honour to follow." Whereupon the Speaker gravely declared "the hon. gentleman in making use of that expression has exceeded the limits of Parliamentary discussion."

A humble apology was tendered by Mr. Chaplin; but, he added, that it was true by the forms of the House the right hon. gentleman could not challenge their opinion that night, but, to enable him to do so another night, he moved the adjournment of the debate. The House was now in a thoroughly stormy

condition. Cheers had been met by counter cheers, and the Liberal cheers broke out as Mr. Gladstone rose to second the motion and answer the allegations made against him. He showed some emotion in his opening words; but speedily recovered himself, and, in a fine vein of irony, corrected the mis-statements of Mr. Chaplin, and snubbed Lord George Hamilton for some interruptions which escaped him in the excitement of the moment. Mr. Gladstone reminded his now subdued opponent that he had simply joined in the national demonstration of hostility to Turkey for the perpetration of the Bulgarian atrocities; and the right hon. gentleman, while declining to accept at present the challenge thrown out to him, said "When the time arrives, and the whole matter is finished, I don't think he will have any reason to complain of any reticence or suppression on my part." Sir Stafford Northcote having repeated the challenge of Mr. Chaplin, but in more Parliamentary language, the Marquis of Hartington replied in a speech marked by much spirit and common-sense, Sir W. Harcourt vigorously attacked the policy of the Government with zest; and, after a desultory conversation, the debate was adjourned for a week. Before the House separated, Mr. E. Stanhope introduced his Maritime Contracts Bill; Lord Elcho, a Scottish Game Laws Amendment Bill; and Sir M. Hicks-Beach nominated the Select Committee on the Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland.

On Monday the inevitable Eastern Question cropped up in the shape of Mr. Gladstone's query as to who were the "important personages" Sir Henry Elliot alluded to in the despatch to which he had called attention on the previous Friday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not say for certain; but neatly implied that there was a widely-entertained opinion in this country that the right hon. member for Greenwich was one important personage who had recommended a policy favourable to the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The quieter theme of the Universities was taken up by the House on the motion of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who said that the Oxford and Cambridge Bill intrusted to his charge was practically a combination of the two bills of last Session, and that its objects were to enable the rich colleges to assist the poor, to regulate University fellowships more efficiently, to establish additional fellowships, and improve the professoriat. Mr. Lowe ("who owed so much to Oxford," according to Mr. Hardy) found grave faults in the constitution of our Universities, but did not think the bill would remedy many of the evils, and therefore opposed it—a course which Mr. Mowbray regarded with surprise, as showing lack of "filial affection." Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Beresford Hope, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Sir John Lubbock, and others, having spoken pro. and con., Mr. Goschen supported the measure, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not unnaturally, thought a wise one, and which was read a second time. Among the other bills read a second time were the Irish Judicature Bill and the Justices' Clerks Bill; and among the most important intimations with regard to the future was the promise by Mr. James of a motion respecting the City Companies.

As Mr. Forster remarked this week, in a postprandial speech, anyone who went to St. Stephen's on Tuesday evening "might well have supposed there was only one House, and that the House of Lords; for, while the House of Commons was counted out rather early, a great number of the members of that House went to the Upper House" to hear the set debate upon the Duke of Argyll's motion. Indeed, beyond the explanation of Mr. Ward Hunt that Captain Pim had in his question greatly exaggerated the strength of the Russian squadron in the Pacific, and the peaceful statement that our relations with Russia are of a friendly character, nothing of interest came before the Lower House, save the presentation by Mr. Ritchie of a monster petition bearing 15,300 signatures, complaining against the formation of a smallpox hospital in Limehouse, and the hon. member's motion (subsequently withdrawn) that a Committee should inquire into the grievance.

On Wednesday the subjoined bills were read the second time:—Ecclesiastical Offices and Fees Bill (moved by Mr. Cowper-Temple); Scottish Game-Law Bill, with regard to which the Lord Advocate raised a laugh by saying it "would include everything, from a woodpigeon to a sparrow, from a reindeer to a rat;" and the Voters (Ireland) Bill. Leave was then given to Mr. A. Mills to bring in a bill to make better provision for the union of contiguous benefices; to Mr. Pease for a bill to abolish the punishment of death; to Mr. Sheridan for a bill to protect railway passengers; to Mr. Pease for a bill to amend the law as to vaccination, so far as accumulating penalties are concerned; and to Sir H. Jackson for a bill to amend the law as to the taxation of costs.

On Thursday Mr. J. D. Hutchinson took his seat for Halifax, Mr. Sidney Herbert for Wilton, and Mr. King Harman for Sligo. Replying to Mr. Potter, Lord J. Manners said that, looking at the great cost of the postal service with India, he could hold out no hope of a reduction in the rate of postage between this country and India. Mr. Bourke, in answer to Mr. Rylands said that, according to a telegram received from Constantinople, there was no truth in the statement in the *Times* that Shekfat Pasha had been appointed to an army corps on the Danube. Lord Sandon, responding to a question from Sir W. Barttelot, informed the House that there had been outbreaks of the cattle plague in the metropolis and parts of the country; but the most prompt measures had been taken to stamp out the disease, and so far with success. The most serious outbreak had occurred at Hull, but directions had been given to the local authority to prevent all cattle exposed for sale leaving the town. From Germany and Belgium the importation of cattle was prohibited. From the Netherlands and France the cattle were ordered to be slaughtered on landing; but, as regarded Spain, Portugal, and Denmark, they were allowed to enter, as there was no disease existing amongst them in those places, and ample precautions had been taken to prevent its introduction therein. Mr. Bourke informed Dr. Lush that the attention of the Foreign Secretary had been directed to the inconveniences which would result to British invalids and residents from the proposal before the French Legislature to prohibit medical practice in France by foreign surgeons; and he was still in communication with the French Government. Some discussion took place in consequence of an inquiry made by Sir C. Dilke as to the course to be pursued with reference to the resumption of the adjourned debate on Eastern affairs initiated by Mr. Gladstone last Friday. The Speaker intimated that the notices standing upon the paper as amendments to the motion for going into Committee of Supply must take precedence if they were persisted with. Mr. Trevelyan was willing to withdraw his motion if the House generally desired it. Sir W. Frazer, however, declined to postpone his notice, except in favour of a definite motion challenging the policy of the Government. The Marquis of Hartington, on behalf of the front Opposition bench declined to submit such a motion, and stated that though he did not think the debate ought to be left where it was left by the Secretary for War last Friday, he did not see what good could arise from widening the question beyond the limits within which it had originally been confined; and if by continuing the debate the Government

would be at all embarrassed, he should advise that it should not be resumed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not offer facilities for resuming the debate unless it was to take a definite shape. The matter then dropped. The Priscus Bill upon its second reading was the great subject of discussion during the rest of the night.

## THE CHURCH.

A dining-room clock has been presented by the parishioners to the Rev. H. M. Davey, Vicar of Portfield, on the occasion of his marriage; also an egg-stand, by the choir.—The Rev. A. L. Foulkes has received a gift of £80 from the congregation of St. Paul's, South Hampstead.

The Church and the missions in connection with it have sustained a great loss in the death, last week, of Miss Mackenzie, sister of the late Bishop Mackenzie, of the Universities' Mission in Central Africa, and compiler of the well-known missionary periodical the *Net*.

The report of the Bishop of London's Fund for the past year states the receipts at £27,055, the bulk of which was given for its general purposes. One third of the available resources was appropriated to the maintenance of living agents, and a sum of nearly £12,000 was paid under the head of churches.

The chancellorship of Salisbury Cathedral has been conferred upon the Rev. R. G. Swayne, M.A. (Oxon), Rector of St. Edmund's, and one of the canons residentiary. The prebendal stall of Gillingham Major in the cathedral has been conferred on the Rev. Charles Tower, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of Chilmark.

By the permission of Dean Stanley, a marble slab has recently been placed over the grave of Muzio Clementi, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription:—"Muzio Clementi, called 'the Father of the Piano-forte.' His fame as a musician and composer procured him the honour of a public interment in this cloister. Born at Rome, 1752. Died at Evesham, 1832."

Application was made last Saturday to Lord Penzance, on behalf of the three aggrieved parishioners of St. James's, Hatcham, for the release of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, on the ground that, by his imprisonment, the law of England had been sufficiently vindicated and sustained. Lord Penzance granted the application, and made an order for the prisoner's immediate release, without prejudice to the recovery from him of the costs incurred in consequence of his contumacy.

An influential meeting, presided over by the Bishop of Lincoln, and attended by the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Manvers, and others, was held at Nottingham, yesterday week, when it was proposed that, as Lincoln is the largest diocese in England, containing over two million acres, 800 benefices, and 1000 clergy, it ought to be divided, and Nottinghamshire being a rapidly-increasing county, should be a separate see. It was decided to petition the Home Secretary on the subject. £5000 has already been subscribed. The Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Lichfield are prepared to surrender £500 a year towards the endowment of the new diocese.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held, at the society's house, Whitehall, on Monday. Grants of money amounting to £1335 were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Harrow Green, parish of Leytonstone, Essex, and Wolverhampton, All Saints; towards increasing or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ashurst, near Steyning; Granston, Fishguard; Heigham, Norwich; Llan-gunilo, Radnor; Long Sutton, Langport, Somerset; S. Pinnock, Liskeard; Selborne, Alton, Hants; Slapton, Tostock; Sternfield, Saxmundham; Sunningwell, Abingdon; Undy, Newport, Monmouth; Weaverham, Cheshire; Witham, Essex; and Woodland, Ashburton, Devon. The society also accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for St. Luke's Church, Prestonville, Brighton; and Woodlands, parish of Kingsclere, Hants. The society closed its financial year, 1876, on Dec. 31, instead of, as formerly, on March 31. During the nine months remaining in 1876 grants amounting to £9075 have been voted in aid of building twenty-five new churches, rebuilding ten, and restoring, &c., fifty-seven. The carrying out of the above works has called from the promoters of them the sum of £247,012. The society has also voted the sum of £745 in aid of twenty mission or school churches.

## "LISTENING FOR THE FOOTSTEP."

The romance of history and poetry has invested the social life of the Italian cities, in the Middle Ages, with a sort of dramatic interest which enhances the attraction of Italian scenery and works of fine art. But the reality was not of such a character as we should like to see revived in any country of Europe. Honest and faithful Christian folk, good husbands and wives, fair-dealing neighbours, law-abiding citizens averse to privy conspiracy, sedition, and rebellion, may have dwelt in Florence under the Medici, and in Mantua or Verona, with the Montagues and Capulets and other powerful aristocratic houses of those turbulent times. But the peaceable and well-disposed part of the community was quite overborne, as it seems, by the pride and violence of those rival clans and factions which rallied around the leading families of the nobility, and waged continual war against each other in the very streets of the town. The practice of stealthy assassination was then more frequent than the less villainous though equally wicked custom of duelling, as single combats were usually avoided; but it often happened that a band of half a dozen kinsmen, or a leader accompanied by his friends and servants, would meet and fight with a similar company of their foes, just come out of the neighbouring palace. We need only recall to mind those scenes of "Romeo and Juliet," a subject borrowed by Shakespeare from the Italian tale by Luigi da Porto, of Vicenza, in which we see Tybalt and Mercutio as ready to exchange their deadly cuts and thrusts, as the swaggering servants are to bite their thumbs at one another. In the other plays of Shakespeare dealing with Italian stories—for instance, that of "Othello," there is evidence of the regular art of assassination being perfectly familiar to most of the vicious people of that age and nation. The contemptible young fool Roderigo, for example, at the beginning of the fifth act, is led by Iago into the street at midnight, when the following instructions are given him for the killing of Cassio:—

Iago. Here, stand behind this bulk; straight will he come.

Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home—

Quick, quick, fear nothing; I'll be at thy elbow—

It makes us, or it mars us; or it maims us, or it kills us;—

And fix most firm thy resolution.

Rod. I have no great devotion to the deed;

Yet he hath given me satisfying reasons.

'Tis but a man gone; forth, my sword; he dies.

And so the would-be murderer of Cassio takes his stand for the infamous deed in contemplation. Our Engraving of the picture, by a foreign artist, entitled "Listening for the Footstep," shows the figure of an Italian "bravo," or hired assassin, in this attitude of waiting for a most wicked purpose.





"LISTENING FOR THE FOOTSTEP." BY H. J. DUWEE.





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CHILDREN'S HOME, METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION,  
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.



NEW SCHOOL AT LREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, LEICESTERSHIRE.



### METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.

The building shown in our Illustration is the "Home for Children," at Kingston-on-Thames, connected with the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, which has its principal establishment at Walton-on-Thames. There is accommodation at Walton for three hundred adults, and at Kingston for a hundred and fifty children under fourteen years of age. This beneficent charitable institution was founded in 1840, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Theodore Monro. It is designed "to provide an asylum in the country for the temporary residence of the convalescent and debilitated poor, whose restoration to health is impracticable in the hospitals and at their own unhealthy and ill-provided homes, but may be speedily effected by pure air, rest, and nutritious diet." Every subscriber of one guinea annually has the privilege of recommending one patient; and whoever knows anything of the real wants and sufferings of his poorer neighbours, must often have wished for the means of helping them precisely in this way. It may be the saving of many a working-class family from ruin, to procure for the husband and father, or the wife and mother, or some other working member of the household, after partial recovery from sickness or accidental hurt, such an opportunity of regaining complete strength. The separate branch of this institution for children was added, some years ago, by taking a house and garden at Hendon for the reception of forty girls, and subsequently by an amalgamation with the late "Home for Convalescent Children," at Mitcham, which gave accommodation for an equal number of boys. These two establishments are now superseded by the "Children's Home" erected on Kingston-hill, which was opened, on July 12, 1875, by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The building, of which Mr. Saxon Snell was the architect, is well adapted to its purpose, with the best arrangements for ventilation, drainage, warming, and water supply, as well as for the complete supervision of the children by day and night, and for the isolation, in case of need, of any who may be attacked by an infectious disorder. During the last year, 1876, the numbers of children admitted were, boys 469, girls 457. The neighbouring clergy give weekly services; besides which those of the children who can go out attend church at Norbiton and at St. Paul's, Kingston-hill. The average length of time during which the children remain is four weeks, at an average cost of £2 5s. 2½d. for that period, besides which there are expenses of fuel and washing, conveyance of children, salaries, and wages, repairs, furniture, and other charges, making the annual expenditure £2093 for the children's branch alone. The main establishment at Walton costs nearly £5000 a year, receiving last year 1222 male patients and 1203 females. The Metropolitan Convalescent Institution has funded property to the amount of nearly £10,000, as a sort of reserve; but it is dependent on annual subscriptions, and we feel that it ought to be commended to public support. It has a good board of management, under the presidency of Colonel W. F. Grant, with Lord Jocelyn Percy, as vice-chairman, and Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., as treasurer. The offices of the institution are at 32, Sackville-street.

### SCHOOL AT BREEDON.

Our Illustration represents the new school at Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, which has been just opened. It was built by Mr. Abney Hastings, at the desire of his wife, the late Countess of Loudoun. The building is of stone, from the designs of Mr. Joyce, of Stafford. It is calculated to accommodate a hundred and thirty children. The front gables bear two inscriptions in Latin—the first inscription being, "Has aedes Editha, Comitissa Loudoniae, Domina de Hastings, fieri fecit;" that is to say, "Edith, Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Hastings, caused this building to be raised;" while the second inscription is part of a verse of the 18th Psalm, "Deus meus, illumina tenebras meas," or "O Lord, my God, make my darkness to be light." The sunk panel under the belfry bears the monogram and coronet of the deceased Countess of Loudoun.

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#### THE DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ.

We are indebted to Mr. Marwood Tucker for some Illustrations, made from recollection, of the interesting exhibition of Dr. Schliemann's Mycenæ antiquities, privately shown to Lord and Lady Salisbury and their party at Athens. All the articles which have been brought from Mycenæ are in the custody of the Royal Bank of Greece, and had not previously been exhibited. They covered completely the large table on which they were laid out, the place of honour in the centre being

given to (No. 2 in our Illustrations) the singular and really beautiful cow's head of silver, with golden horns. The object marked No. 1 in our Illustration is one of the thin gold masks which had covered the faces of the skeletons in Agamemnon's tomb. These are extremely curious, but, alas! extremely ugly, the features being very coarsely fashioned, with sharp lines and angles, like the face a child might make out of wood with his pocket-knife. If Agamemnon is to be judged by the portrait of him, thus disinterred, he cannot certainly have represented the Greek traditional beauty; and if his brother

was like him it is little to be wondered at that Helen should have preferred Paris.

No. 2 is the finest piece of art in the collection. It is by far the most delicately worked of all the articles now at Athens. The head of the cow, about 4½ in. or 5 in. long, is of silver, much discoloured, but very carefully modelled, and still showing the marks of the finishing-chisel. The horns are nearly 7 in. long, and are of pure gold. As they have become detached from the head at each side of the crest, it can be seen that they are hollow. The head itself is solid.



1. Gold Mask, supposed to be of Agamemnon, found with Skeleton in Agamemnon's Tomb.  
2. Silver Cow's Head, with golden horns, emblematic of the goddess Hera, or Juno.

3 and 4. Golden Tankard and Goblet.  
5 and 6. Thin Gold Plates and Buttons, dress ornaments, found with Skeleton



No. 3 is a tankard of very thin but pure gold, with low repoussé ornament. There are several of these, some with handles and some without; but all when found were much battered. The one drawn has been in some degree restored to its shape. They are about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter at the top.

No. 4 is a tazza-shaped goblet of silver, with bands of gold ornament. The silver in this, as in all the other articles discovered, is crusted and discoloured as if by the action of fire, while the gold remains almost as fresh as when first made. The workmanship is very good, except that the handle is roughly fixed on by little pegs or nails. This goblet is about 8 in. high and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. of diameter. It is the largest of the objects as yet brought to Athens.

No. 5. Very thin gold ornaments, of indifferent repoussé work. There are many of these, almost identical in shape and pattern, but of various sizes, from 2 ft. to 6 in. long and proportionately broad. The larger ones were probably belts; the smaller were perhaps frontlets, worn above the forehead. They are, as well as the buttons next described, almost as thin as gold-leaf.

No. 6. Gold buttons or discs, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, also of poor repoussé work. The skeletons found rested on layers of these singular ornaments, and Dr. Schliemann accounts for their quantity by supposing them to have studded thickly the robes, which would naturally have long since fallen to pieces.

We lately presented, from sketches taken on the spot by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, several Views of the Ruins of Mycenæ. The excavations begun by Dr. Schliemann, with the permission of his Majesty King George, have been more than once noticed in this Journal. At a recent meeting of the British Archaeological Association in London, Mr. Thomas Morgan, the treasurer, read an instructive paper on the Ruins of Mycenæ, with reference to the late discoveries there. Although, he said, the shores of ancient Argolis and the Ægean Isles might seem altogether beyond the range of such archaeology as their Association took cognisance of, yet the great interest excited by Dr. Schliemann's discoveries quite justified their stepping out of the beaten path to look at them. In his remarks he would endeavour to keep in mind the unities of time and place. Accordingly, he spoke of the traditional date for the capture of Troy by the army of Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, as given by the great chronologist of antiquity, Eratosthenes—viz., B.C. 1184—and of other determinations of the same epoch by others of the ancients, as well as by some modern authorities. Whatever haze of mythical obscurity might hang over these times, it was now quite clear that some notice must be taken of historical events that happened before the age of Pisistratus and Cyrus. Mr. Morgan appealed in proof of this position to the great progress made in the present century in the knowledge of facts many hundred years older than what used to be deemed the highest limit of trustworthy record. The interpretations of hieroglyphical and cuneiform inscriptions, made accessible to all in the valuable publications of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, and the writings of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Birch, Messrs. Chabas, Lenormant, and other scholars, could no longer be ignored. Under the Pharaoh Thothmes III. B.C. 1600-1550—one of whose splendid obelisks, the so-called "Cleopatra's Needle," it was not to the credit of its owner, the British nation, to leave at Alexandria—Egypt had reached the height of its power; and there was reason to believe that Greece and its isles were then subject to Thebes on the Nile. During Egypt's next dynasty, the nineteenth, reigned the great Sesostris, whose accession was placed by the French critics in B.C. 1410. He conquered the powerful Kheta, with part of whom Mr. Gladstone had identified the Keteloi, whom Homer places in the Troad. Under Menephtha, son of Sesostris, hieroglyphical inscriptions recorded an unsuccessful invasion of Egypt, in which Greeks took part. About a century later, under Rameses III., of the twentieth dynasty, a similar attempt was made, just like what is related in the "Odyssey," in which, as in the poem, Pelasgi from Crete really fought. Reference was also made to the contact of the Phœnicians with the Greeks, who borrowed much from that great seafaring and civilised people in the earliest times. Coming to Greece itself, and to the rule of the Perseids and Atride in Argolis, where, as the bard says, they held Argos, and Tiryns, and Hermione, and Asiné, and Eionæ, and Epidaurus, and Ægina, and Mases, and Mycenæ, Mr. Morgan cited from the "Iliad" the famous passage giving the history of Agamemnon's sceptre from the time when it was first wielded by Pelops. The trilogy of Æschylus was also referred to for the traditions relative to Agamemnon's matricide son Orestes. The text of Pausanias, the Greek topographer, on which Dr. Schliemann so much relies for his identification of the tombs of Agamemnon and other members of the great house of the Atride, was cited and commented upon at length. "The Gateway of the Lions," "The Treasury of Atreus," and other circular buildings in the oldest style close by, were described in detail, and illustrated by constant reference to drawings exhibited on the walls of the room. The strong points of Dr. Schliemann's case were put with much force, and yet with all due candour, before the audience. At the same time, while expressing the greatest admiration of Dr. Schliemann's self-sacrificing devotion to his archaeological enterprises, both in the Troad and Hellas, and recognising fully the great worth (as throwing light on the earliest history of Greece and Asia Minor) of his extraordinary discoveries, the need for caution was not left unmentioned. Such excellent judges of these matters as Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, and Ernst Curtius, the great historian of Greece, are about to follow in Dr. Schliemann's footsteps and to test the truth of his statements. Their report will be looked for with great eagerness; we hopefully await the result.

The Chatham Dockyard Branch Railway was opened for traffic yesterday week, and a service of goods-trains now runs daily between the dockyard and Chatham station.

From the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1877 we extract the following statistics on the present position of the newspaper press:—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 1692 newspapers, distributed as follow:—England: London, 320; provinces, 991-1311; Wales, 56; Scotland, 164; Ireland, 141; isles, 20. Of these there are 103 daily papers published in England, 2 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland, and 2 in the British isles. On reference to the edition of this useful Directory for 1847 we find the following interesting facts—viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 557 journals; of these, 16 were issued daily—viz., 13 in England, 1 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland; but in 1877 there are now established and circulated 1692 papers, of which no less than 145 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has greatly extended during the last thirty years; and especially so in daily papers—the daily issues standing 145 against 16 in 1847. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 808, of which 275 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### THEORY OF MUSIC: MUSICAL SOUNDS.

William Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Mus.D. Oxon, gave the first of a course of six lectures on the Theory of Music, on Thursday week, the 15th inst. He began by remarking that music is distinguished among the fine arts by its requiring elaborate provision for its performance, to which public attention is chiefly directed, while composition is too much neglected, to which the term "theory of music" more especially applies. His object would be a discussion of the philosophical principles on which music is founded, so as to distinguish those which have a real physical origin from those which are the result of æsthetical choice. Little information was to be had on this subject till the publication of the "Harmonik und Metrik" of Hauptmann, in 1853, an abstruse work, in which music is explained by metaphysics; but a far more successful attempt was made by Helmholtz, at once a physicist, physiologist, and musician, in his great work, published in 1863, and translated by Mr. A. J. Ellis, in which he has bridged over the gulf previously existing between music and acoustics. The physical parts of Helmholtz's work have been popularly explained and illustrated, especially by Dr. Tyndall in his lectures on sound; but the application of his discoveries and investigations to the technicalities of music has received much less attention. In endeavouring to supply this deficiency Dr. Pole said that he would consider his subject in the following order:—1. The material, musical sounds; 2. The elementary arrangement of the material, such as the formation of scales; and 3. The structure of music, in the more complex forms of melody, harmony, and counterpoint. After exemplifying these on a pianoforte, and explaining the distinction between mere noise and a musical tone which is formed by regular vibrations transmitted to the ear by aerial waves, he proceeded to illustrate the three characteristics of a musical sound. 1. Pitch was shown to depend upon the frequency of the vibrations; thus, if a note is formed by 64 its higher octave will be 128 vibrations; and it was shown by the "Sirene" of Cagniard de la Tour, and by other methods, how the number of vibrations of any note may be readily found. 2. Loudness was explained to be due to the amplitude of the vibrations. 3. The cause of the quality ("timbre" or klangfarbe) of a note, such as that of a violin or a clarinet, was very obscure, till much light was shown upon it by the researches of Helmholtz, who demonstrated the compound nature of a musical sound by analysing it into its harmonics or over-tones, varying in strength. After illustrating this by means of "resonators," Dr. Pole, with organ pipes, built up a powerful note by means of its harmonics.

### SOLID WATER.

Professor Frederick Guthrie, F.R.S., of the Royal School of Mines, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 16th inst. After speaking of the possibility of maintaining the proposition that things the most abundant are, in their nature, most exceptional, he pointed out how this might be applied to the elements, and how remarkably it is applicable to water, which is pre-eminent in its hardness, its athermancy, its thermal conductivity, its specific heat, its refractive index, and its possession of a state of maximum density. He then referred to its power of dissolving bodies, especially salts, and its forming, either alone or with them, solid matter; and pointed out the differences between ice, the water of slaked lime, the water of gelatinisation, and the water of crystallisation. With regard to the last, he commented on the apparently arbitrary peculiarity of some salts, in associating themselves with the water of solidification, and that of others in rejecting it. It was next shown that this difference is less marked than is usually supposed, and that all salts soluble in water can be got as perfectly definite hydrates by subjecting either their strong or weak solutions to cold. In the first case the solution is weakened by the separation of salt; in the second strengthened by the separation of ice, until, in both cases, a certain strength and temperature are reached, at which the salt and water solidify together, and form what the Professor proposes to call "cryohydrates." Diagrams were exhibited showing at what temperatures solutions of various salts of various strengths give up ice or salt as they are cooled, showing, also, the ratio between the water and the salt in the various cryohydrates, and the identity of the temperature of the melting-point of the cryohydrate of any given salt with the temperature attainable by using that salt with ice or snow as a freezing mixture. The ratio between the salt and the water in these cryohydrates, as compared with ordinary atomic ratio, was very briefly considered. The similarity between cryohydrates and silicious minerals was hinted at, and the importance of the former as an element in oceanic circulation was insisted on. Their similarity also to the alloys of certain metallurgical processes was made clear; and, finally, the similarity between the decomposition of a salt solution by heat and by cold was traced out. Lastly, the Professor commented on colloids (such as gum and glue) and Graham's division of matter into crystalloids and colloids. The absence of "grip" between these two was illustrated by showing how incompetent colloids are to form freezing mixtures, how their aqueous solutions freeze exactly at 0 deg. centigrade and boil even below 100 deg. (the freezing and boiling points of water). In respect to this, a series of tubes was shown exhibiting the vapour tensions of water of crystallisation, of saturated salt water, of water, of size, and of gum-arabic solution. A brief reference having been made to the probable structure of jellies, and to the transpiration of water through caoutchouc, Professor Guthrie concluded by insisting that much remains to be done, not only in the multiplication of series of new bodies of complicated structure, but also in the study of the simplest properties of the simplest things.

### FLORENCE AND THE MEDICI.

Mr. John Addington Symonds gave his third and concluding lecture on Saturday last. He began with remarks on the intellectual versatility of Lorenzo de' Medici, and his power of adapting himself to all kinds of society. Beside his deathbed, in 1492, were two men, Poliziano and Savonarola—the one representing the voluptuous spirit of the Classical Revival, the other the conscience of Italy. When Savonarola demanded the restitution of freedom to Florence as the condition of absolution, Lorenzo turned his face to the wall; it was then impracticable. This same year (1492) was very important for the future destinies of Italy, for a series of events led to the French invasion under Charles VIII., to whom the folly and precipitancy of Piero, the son of Lorenzo, betrayed Tuscany, and caused the exile of the Medici. A new form of government was founded in 1495, under the influence of Savonarola. The main features of this republic resembled those of Venice; but the magistracy of a permanent president was wanting. While Savonarola lived this was not felt severely; but after his execution, in 1498, it was found necessary to create a Gonfalonier for life, like a Venetian Doge. Factions soon destroyed this artificial constitution; and after the siege and sack of Prato, in 1512, the Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, and his brother Giuliano, sons of Lorenzo, aided by Spanish soldiers, entered Florence and restored the rule of their family.

Giovanni, elected to the papacy as Leo X. in 1513, governed Florence through his nephew Lorenzo, Duke of Urbino, and strove to acquire a sovereignty for his brother Giuliano in South Italy. The prosperity of the Medici was short-lived. Between 1516 and 1521 they were all cut down by death, except three bastards, the Cardinal Giulio and two lads, Alessandro and Ippolito. Mr. Symonds dilated on Giulio's crafty policy in ruling Florence, and the futile attempts of the burghers to regain their freedom. When Giulio became Pope as Clement VII., in 1523, he delegated his authority and influence to the Cardinal of Cortona, who proved so distasteful that, on the news of the sack of Rome in 1527, the citizens expelled the Medicean bastards and restored the Republic. But Clement, with the army which had ruined Rome, mastered the city in 1530 and set up Alessandro as Prince. It was then briefly told, how Alessandro poisoned Ippolito, and was himself murdered by his cousin Lorenzino, so that the whole line of the old Cosimo was extinguished, except Caterina, who became Queen of France in 1547. But the Medici had become necessary to Florence, and thus, supported by the influence of the Emperor Charles V., in 1539, Cosimo, the youthful son of Giovanni, surnamed the Invincible, a Captain of Black bands (a descendant of Lorenzo, the brother of Cosimo, "the father of his country"), was chosen duke, and, afterwards becoming grandduke, transmitted the title to his posterity. The lecture concluded with a contrast of the constitution of Florence with that of Venice, and allusions to some of the great men whose genius shed lustre on the last days of Florentine liberty.

### THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., in his sixth lecture on the Human Form, given on Tuesday last, reverted to his illustrated description of the skeleton, by referring to its symmetry, to the similarities and distinctions between the upper and lower limbs, and to the evidence given of the existence of a modified common plan of structure in the highest and lowest members of the animal kingdom. Having alluded to the small space occupied by our feet in standing or walking, which requires careful adjustment of the centre of gravity (determined by Weber's experiments to be in a well-formed man between the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra), the Professor referred to some excellent diagrams, exhibiting the positions adopted by persons carrying various kinds of burdens, and said that artists often make mistakes through inattention to this principle. He then proceeded to describe the muscles, as fleshy masses, composed of very minute fibres, covering the bones, to which they are sometimes attached directly, and sometimes indirectly, by means of tendons or gristle, the whole forming a most perfect and economical apparatus of motion, well contrasted with a steam-engine, in which about three-fourths of the power is wasted. The muscles act by contraction when excited, becoming shorter and broader, and thereby affect the external configuration of a limb, by change in their shape or change in the surface of the skin, dependent on the approximation of their points of attachment. After referring to different kinds of levers, as exemplified in the human frame, the Professor concluded by alluding to the muscles employed in bending the arm and knee, and to the various beautiful curves formed by muscular contraction, also noticing the flexor and extensor muscles, by which we double ourselves up or expand ourselves.

Professor Huxley will give a discourse on the History of Birds at the next Friday evening meeting, March 2.

The first annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Bricklayers' Technical Educational Classes was made on the 15th inst., at the hall of the Society of Arts, by Mr. C. Barry, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he was present through the request of Mr. Thicke, the originator of the movement, and his solicitation to the Royal Institute of British Architects to take the movement under their patronage. In bringing together and forming these classes he and the council of the institute thought Mr. Thicke had initiated a movement which would be productive of very beneficial results, its object being to increase a true friendly spirit between employers of labour and employed. Mr. F. E. Thicke gave a short outline of the origin of the movement, and spoke of the success which had attended it to the present time. The great difficulty, however, with regard to technical education in London was the want of places and appliances. Up to the present they had held their classes at the Artisans' Institute in Upper St. Martin's-lane, through the kindness of the Rev. H. Solly, the principal. Other gentlemen spoke, and resolutions in support of the movement were passed.

An illustrated lecture on "English Glee Writers" was delivered, the same day, by Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac. Oxon, in the theatre of the London Institution.

Lord Northbrook, presiding at a meeting at the Society of Arts, yesterday week, when a paper on "Indian Railways," was read by Mr. Danvers, referred to the famine in India, and stated that the extension of railways in India was the most effective means of guarding against such a calamity.

General Sir W. Codrington presided at the Royal United Service Institute, the same day, on the occasion of the delivery of the second part of a lecture by Major-General T. B. Collinson, R.E., on "The Present Facilities for the Invasion of England and the Defence thereof." The lecturer pointed out the new elements of danger to our island fortress which have arisen in the course of the last generation, and contended that no defences exist at present in Chatham or London worth mentioning.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes to the successful candidates in connection with the Westminster Teachers' Association last Saturday, and among the speakers were Lord Hatherley, Canons Barry and Farrar, and Mr. H. Danby Seymour, who presided. The proceedings took place in the new Townshend Schools, Rochester-row, Westminster. It was announced that Baroness Burdett-Coutts intends giving prizes for Scriptural knowledge, to be distributed next year.

Cardinal Manning took the chair at the Society of Arts in the evening, when Dr. Corfield resumed his discourse on the Air we Breathe. The subject of foul air was considered, with special reference to the warming and lighting of houses.

Professor Guthrie, F.R.S., gave the free science lecture at South Kensington Museum the same evening, his subject being Waves. After a clear exposition, with experiments, of some of the principal facts known with regard to the wave motion of water and air (in relation to sound), he went on to speak of a subject in connection with this, which, he said, has occupied his attention for some years. He floated a thin indiarubber ball filled with air on water. Near this he held a large tuning-fork, set in vibration. The floating ball followed the fork. The question he raised was, Is this the attraction? His reply was a decided negative. He had, in the course of the lecture, explained how each oscillation of a wave was followed by a reflection. Here, he argued, the reflection pushed on the further side of the ball. He believed that soon we shall



learn that there is no such thing as attraction—that the apparent pull will be found to be a push in the opposite direction. The approach, as in the case of the ball, need not necessarily be called attraction; and it was better in all cases to substitute the word approach, which was a fact, for attraction, which was a theory.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a meeting, on Monday evening—Dr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair—when Mr. Morshead read a paper on Comparative Psychology. It was announced that the society will hold the first of a series of large meetings on April 9, at the Society of Arts' house; and that the next paper, in March, will be read by Professor Birks, of Cambridge.

The second of two lectures on Modern Agriculture was given, on Monday afternoon, at the London Institution, by Professor Armstrong, F.R.S.

Lady Anna Gore-Langton, who has recently returned from India, where she has been staying with her brother, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, gave an address, last Tuesday, on the Social Condition of Women in India, at the office of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, Berners-street. Sir George Campbell, M.P., presided.

## FINE ARTS.

WORKS BY THE LATE MR. J. F. LEWIS, R.A.

The Graphic Society held its fourth soirée of this season at University College, on the 14th inst., on which occasion, in addition to the allotted contributions of the evening, a most interesting selection of the works of the late Mr. J. F. Lewis, R.A., were exhibited to a numerous assemblage of members and visitors, who, familiar with the high repute of this artist's productions, gladly availed themselves of this—probably the last—opportunity of seeing any number of them brought together; for, though the sale of Mr. Lewis's remaining works is announced, no completed pictures are likely to be then offered. Prominent among the examples the society were privileged to exhibit were the almost priceless contributions of Mr. Quilter, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Vokins, and other collectors, who liberally placed at its disposal works representing an aggregate value of many thousand pounds. Mr. Quilter's contributions comprised the well-known and beautiful picture "The Prayer of Faith," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1872, and possessing to a large degree many of the finest qualities of the artist. From the same collection also was "The School," a picture singularly interesting as being what may justly be termed one of the representative works of its author; but a larger picture, "The Liliun Auratum," the gem of Mr. Quilter's Lewises—a striking feature of the Academy Exhibition of 1872—attracted universal admiration by its vivid perception of Eastern character and physiognomy, precision of detail, marvellous effects of light and surface texture, but, above all, by its brilliance and beauty of colour. By Mr. Matthews the collection was enriched by three important works, with one of which the name and fame of the artist is, perhaps, more intimately identified than with any other single production—viz., "A Frank Encampment in the Desert of Mount Sinai," painted in oil, and exhibited at the Academy in 1863; a similar design, though larger in size, having been shown at the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1856. With the subject matter of this work, on a canvas not three feet in width, but valued at one thousand guineas, the art-world are familiar, as also with its marvellous representation of the details and incidents of desert camp life as viewed under the cloudless brilliance of an Eastern sun. In "A Turkish School," also from Mr. Matthew's collection, was seen a work of somewhat different character, an illustration of indoor life, and of most powerful tone in contrast of colour, in which respect the artist appears to have exhausted the resources of his palette. At a value of two thousand guineas, this remarkable picture, painted in oil, forms one of the chief attractions of its owner's collection. A third picture, "The Reception," from the same collection, most charming from its delicacy and skill, though but small in size, found a large circle of admirers. But around an unfinished water-colour drawing, the property of Mr. Vokins, "A Cairene Girl Reclining on a Divan," surrounded by the elegant accessories of Eastern luxury, was a pressing crowd of brethren of the brush, who, in the suggestive beauty of its light and colour, found material for speculation and discussion beyond what more finished works presented. In its simplicity of composition and the foreshadowing of its ultimate effect nothing could be more charmingly artistic, and when viewed at a little distance the want of further finish was not felt. Mr. Bowman's fine oil-picture, a recent example of Lewis's work, was the subject of much admiration, as also were the contributions of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Crosier, Mr. Burnett, and Mr. Nettlefold. Artists possessing Lewis's drawings aided in the gathering, in which list of contributors were Mr. Pickersgill, R.A. (Mr. Lewis's executor), who sent an interesting selection of sketches, Mr. Street, R.A., Mr. T. M. Richardson, and Mr. A. Severn; Mr. Charles Lewis, the well-known engraver, brother to deceased, contributing many very early works in oil and water colour. A large number of studies in chalk and colour of various subjects, scenes, and dates, made up the collection, which, though only selective, afforded ample opportunity for judging of the artistic calibre of their author. Mr. Lewis's power in the representation of animals is well known, and a fine example was contributed by Mr. Croxford in the full-sized head of a lion, painted from life at the Surrey Zoological Gardens for Mr. B. Bond Cabbell when the artist was yet a young man. Many other admirably-drawn studies of animals were placed in the rooms. Mr. Lewis commenced work at an early age, and, like all true artists, remained an ardent student to the close of a long, laborious life. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1859, and made a full Academician in 1865. Those only whose recollections extend far back in the present century will be familiar with the appearance of his early efforts, which, like the later elaborations of his pencil, glowing with all the wealth and subtle refinement of colour, were marked by the closest study of nature. Mr. Lewis travelled much, both on the Continent and in the East, and was long popularly known by his works of Spanish life and character.

The exhibition, as in this instance, of a selection from the works of a deceased artist is a custom the Graphic Society have, when practicable, long adopted, viewing it as a passing tribute to the memory of a fellow-worker, and as, probably, the last opportunity of comparing side by side the various characteristics of a closed career.

## SOUTH KENSINGTON SCHOOLS OF ART.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) distributed the prizes to the students of the schools of art at the South Kensington Museum on Tuesday. These prizes were won in the local and national competition of 1876, the works to which they were awarded having been executed in the twelve months preceding last April. The successful students were pupils of the two schools at South Kensington, which were in competition with each other and with all those of the

United Kingdom. The prizes—including three silver and nine bronze medals, and nine Queen's prizes of books—represented only the highest grades of distinction obtainable by the students. The total number of students in the schools was 843, being an increase of eighty-eight over the preceding year. After the distribution, Mr. Poynter (Principal of the School of Art) delivered an address, in which he reviewed the course of instruction in the schools of and in the country for the past year, and spoke of the changes that had been and were about to be made with regard to the methods of working. Referring to the honour of the reception of their awards from an illustrious lady who was peculiarly fitted to sympathise with the students, Mr. Poynter expressed a doubt whether, without the greatest interest which the various members of the Royal family had taken in the institution, it would have risen to the important position it now occupied in the country. Sir Francis Sandford thanked her Royal Highness for her kindness in attending and distributing the prizes. The compliment was acknowledged by the Marquis of Lorne, who expressed the pleasure the Princess had experienced in distributing the prizes. That task had been a pleasure, which was enhanced by the sympathy she felt with the students from having herself had the advantage of the excellent instruction given in the institution. The Princess, therefore, had some claim to be considered one of the students. After thanking Mr. Poynter for his address, as being an admirable exposition of the principles which should guide the exertions of the students, the Marquis of Lorne said that both the Princess Louise and himself desired the success of those who had received prizes, and heartily wished them godspeed in the noble career they had chosen. Her Royal Highness, having shaken hands with many of the teachers and students, retired.

## THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

The dinner given on the eve of the opening of the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh was held, yesterday week, in the centre octagon of the picture-galleries. The President, Sir Daniel Macnee, occupied the chair, and Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., was croupier. The toast of the evening, "The Royal Scottish Academy," was proposed by Mr. Cowan, M.P., and replied to by the President. "The Royal Academy of London" and a number of other toasts were proposed.

The fifty-first exhibition of the Academy was opened to the public last Saturday morning. It contains 1016 works of art, or about seventy fewer than last year. The number of pictures rejected was about 1200, being the works of upwards of 600 artists. So far as the quality of the pictures is concerned, the exhibition is superior to that of last year. Members of the Academy, including the three new Academicians—Mr. George Reid, Mr. J. B. Macdonald, and Mr. John Smart—are nearly all well represented.

The execution, in bronze, of the equestrian statue of the late Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, from the model commenced by the late J. H. Foley, R.A., but completed by his assistant, Mr. Brock, is rapidly proceeding, several portions being already cast and in the hands of the chaser. The group will be erected on the open space near Government House, Calcutta, and will complete the trio of equestrian figures erected on that spot by the same sculptor. Unlike the chargers in the Hardinge and Outram groups, the fire and action of which will be remembered, Lord Canning's horse stands at rest.

## MUSIC.

The specialty of this week has been the opening of the sixty-fifth season of the Philharmonic Society with the first of the eight evening concerts, to which are to be added, as last year, two afternoon performances, as already mentioned by us in a notice of the prospectus. Mr. W. G. Cousins retains the office of conductor, which he has held for ten previous seasons; and the analytical and historical programmes continue, as heretofore, to be written by Professor G. A. Macfarren. Thursday evening's selection comprised Beethoven's C minor symphony, Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture, and Weber's "Oberon;" Grieg's pianoforte concerto, played by Mr. Dannreuther; and Spohr's dramatic concerto for violin, executed by Mr. Henry Holmes. Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. W. H. Cummings were the vocalists. Of the performances we must speak next week.

The Popular Concert of Monday evening brought forward, for the first time here, a new string quartet by Herr Brahms. The work consists of the orthodox series of four divisions. The opening movement ("Vivace"), although diffuse and occasionally laboured, has many points of interest, including some good rhythmical contrasts. The beginning of the slow movement ("Andante") is charming in its simple flow of melodious beauty, but this is succeeded by much that is laboured and dry. The "Scherzo" and its Trio have much quaint character; and the finale—a series of variations on a pleasing theme—is full of ingenious and skilful treatment. Great, however, as is the constructive mastery displayed in this quartet, the impression left by it is rather that of laboured workmanship than inventive genius. It was admirably played by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. The first and last named of these gentlemen and Mr. Charles Hallé gave a fine rendering of Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in D minor, and Mr. Hallé played with great effect, as his solo, Schubert's sonata in B flat. Herr Henschell produced a highly favourable impression by his effective delivery of Handel's song, "Sibillar" (from "Rinaldo"), and Schubert's lieder, "Der Neugierige" and "Ganymed," which were well accompanied by Mr. Zerbini. At the afternoon concert of today (Saturday) Madame Schumann was to make her first appearance.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included fine orchestral performances of Haydn's symphony in G, known as the "Oxford Symphony," Cherubini's overture to "Medea," a characteristic overture to "Saul," by Signor Bazzini (which was given for the first time here), and Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G), with Miss Marie Krebs as pianist. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Sophia Löwe and Madame Antoinette Sterling.

On Tuesday evening Haydn's "Creation" was performed at the Crystal Palace, with the co-operation of the orchestra and choir associated with the establishment, and conducted by Mr. Manns. The solo singers were Miss Robertson (who made a successful début), Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Signor Federici.

We have already spoken of the excellent quartet concerts given by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. Edward Howell at the Langham Hall. The programme of the second, which took place on Tuesday evening, included the third of Beethoven's "Rasoumowsky" quartets, Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte trio, Molique's pianoforte quartet in E flat (op. 17), and miscellaneous pieces.

A fine performance of Verdi's "Requiem" was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Monday evening, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. The

orchestral and choral portions of the work were excellently rendered by the large band and choir conducted by Mr. Barnby; special effect having been produced by the "Domine Jesu Christe," and the "Lacrymosa." The vocal solos were well sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. The duet, "Agnus Dei," for the two ladies (with chorus) was encoired; and among other noticeable points was Mr. Lloyd's fine delivery of the solo, "Ingemisco." Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

We noticed the opening of Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival last week. This week's proceedings commenced with a miscellaneous concert on Monday. Tuesday's programme comprised a selection from Wagner, including the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the prelude to "Lohengrin," the "Funeral March on the Death of Siegfried," Signor Ardit's grand operatic selection from "Tannhäuser," besides which Mr. Arthur Sullivan was to conduct his symphony in E. Wednesday's selection included Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Naiades," and Mozart's to "Il Flauto Magico;" Beethoven's symphony in C minor; Mendelssohn's concerto, in G minor (Madame Arabella Goddard); David's violin concerto (M. Sainton); Wagner's bridal procession, "Lohengrin;" and Mr. A. Sullivan's incidental music to "The Merchant of Venice," conducted by the composer. On Thursday Madame Sainton-Dolby's cantata, "The Legend of St. Dorothea," was to be given, conducted by M. Sainton; and Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Ancient Mariner," conducted by himself. The festival is to conclude to-day (Saturday) with "The Messiah."

Mr. Walter Bache's annual concert always presents features of special interest. The thirteenth will take place, at St. James's Hall, next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will open the twenty-second season, on March 2, at St. James's Hall, as heretofore. The first part of the programme will consist of sacred music, including the first performance in England of Bach's sublime motet, for double choir, "I will sing unto the Lord." The second part of the concert will comprise madrigals, part-songs, and vocal solos.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) evening consisted of a selection from the works of Handel and Mozart. The "Occasional Overture," the "Coronation Anthem" ("Zadok the Priest"), and extracts from the oratorios of "Joshua," "Saul," "Theodora," "Athaliah," "Redemption," and the "Utrecht Jubilate," of the former composer; and the Litany (in B flat) of Mozart were to be given.

The concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music, to be given at the institution this (Saturday) evening, will bring forward a new cantata, "The Fishermidens," for female voices, composed by Mr. Henry Smart.

## THEATRES.

Little in the shape of novelty presents itself in the week's dramatic chronicle. At the Princess's, the withdrawal of Mr. G. Wills's successful play of "Jane Shore" has been immediately followed by a revival of the late Watts Phillips's "Lost in London." The drama has lost none of its old popularity, still retaining its hold upon the sympathies of the audience. Mr. S. Emery once more essays the character of Job Armroyd, and by his vigorous rendering contributes not a little to the success of the piece. The acting of this gentleman is exceedingly graphic, especially in the second act, where the old miner, deserted by his young wife, in the presence of his fashionable guests, demands her from her betrayer. This situation is eminently dramatic. The part of the heroine, Nelly Armroyd, originally represented by Miss Neilson and afterwards by Miss Lydia Foote, now finds an able exponent in Miss Rose Coghlan, who evinces much emotional power, and places vividly before us the misery inevitably resulting from the sin the most unpardonable in woman. The lady deservedly shared in the honours of the evening. Mrs. Alfred Mellon, as Tiddy Draggleshorpe, is again inimitable; and Mdle. Marie deserves a word of praise for her pleasing rendering of Signora Sismondi. We may mention that the scenic artist, Mr. Frederick Lloyds, was, on the first night, summoned to the footlights for his exceedingly graphic presentation of London by night. A ballet pantomime on "Robert Macaire" concluded the entertainments, in which the Martinetti troupe exhibit their marvellous agility and make a display of their unquestionably comic powers. Of these the portrait of Jacques Strop, presented by Mr. Paul Martinetti, is particularly noticeable.

The Folly revives Tom Taylor's "Nine Points of the Law," a facetious comedy in one act, which is richly enjoyed by the audience, and bids fair to retain possession of the bills for some time to come. The dialogue is sprightly and the situations telling; and the whole affords scope for some very vivacious acting on the part of Miss Lydia Thompson, who appears as the beautiful Mrs. Smylie, and wins all hearts by her coquetties and fascinations. The manner in which the artful widow, when threatened with ejection from the cottage bequeathed her by her dead friend—which bequest is afterwards revoked by a codicil—turns the heads of all her adversaries, first working upon the sensibilities of the legal claimant, and then, carrying the warfare still further into the enemy's camp, seduces the opposing lawyer from his allegiance, is in itself amusing, and is rendered more so by the clever manipulation of the actress. The touch of genuine feeling, towards the close of the comedy, where the widow throws off her disguise and responds to the generous, disinterested conduct of her opponent, was also well depicted. Mr. Lionel Brough gave a vigorous rendering of the honest, rough, plain-spoken Joseph Ironside, who ultimately succumbs to the widow's fascinations and makes her a tender of his hand. Mr. Philip Day was excellent as Rodmont Rollingstone, a gentleman lately arrived from the New World, well versed in prairie statistics, and whose proclivities are decidedly of the wild Indian order. Mr. Willie Edouin, as the lawyer who turns tail, was also good, his "make-up" being especially happy. The other characters were efficiently rendered by Mr. W. Forrester, Miss Emily Duncan, and Miss Lina Merville.

Mr. Burnand's burlesque, "Black-Eyed Susan," is performed at the Royal Aquarium every afternoon.

The programme for the performance in aid of the testimonial fund for the popular comedian Mr. Compton, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Thursday morning next, March 1, has been issued. After the overture, the entertainments will begin with the council scene in "Othello," Mr. Creswick playing the Moor and Mr. Ryder Iago. Miss Heath will recite "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and the first act of Lord Lytton's "Money" will follow. Mr. Irving recites "The Uncle," and Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears as Rip Van Winkle. Once more the public will have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Phelps play a scene from "The Man of the World." Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Byron, Mr. Buckstone, and a phalanx of celebrities are to be seen in the last act of "The Critic."

The well-known Austrian dramatist, Herr Mosenthal, died at Vienna, last Saturday, aged fifty-six.





THE CRISIS IN TURKEY: EXTRA SOLDIERS TO STRENGTHEN THE STREET GUARDS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CONSTANTINOPLE.





MISS.

ED. H. LINDSAY, J.P.S.



## THE LATE GENERAL CHANGARNIER.

General Changarnier died on Wednesday week. He was born at Autun, in April, 1793, and had, therefore, nearly completed his eighty-fourth year. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, served in the campaign in Spain in 1823, and from 1830 to 1848 was employed in Algeria, where he took an active part in the various campaigns against the Arabs, and at the Revolution of 1848 the Duc d'Aumale resigned the governorship of Algeria into his hands. When General Cavaignac became Chief of the Executive, he appointed General Changarnier to the command of the Paris National Guards, and he held this post when Prince Louis Napoleon was elected President, when he was also appointed by the National Assembly Commander of the Army of Paris, then 100,000 strong. In 1851, having shown himself hostile to the policy of the President, he was deprived of his command, and at the Coup d'Etat he was arrested and banished from France. He resided at Mechlin until the general amnesty granted by Napoleon III., when he returned to his estate in the department of Saône-et-Loire. When war broke out in 1870 Changarnier offered his services to the Government, but they were declined. He was, however, afterwards more successful with the Emperor, with whom he had an interview at Metz. After Sedan he was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine, and after the capitulation remained in Germany for some time as a prisoner of war. In 1871 he was elected a member of the National Assembly, and on the formation of a Senate, in 1875, he was elected a senator.

The funeral service of the late General Changarnier took place at the Invalides on Saturday. A large military force took part in the ceremony, and among those present were Marshal MacMahon, M. Jules Simon, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville. The service was conducted by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Guibert. The actual interment took place at Autun.

The portrait is from a photograph by Hermet, successor to Maunoury, Rue des-Saints-Pères, Paris.



THE LATE GENERAL CHANGARNIER.

## THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople, Mr. Melton Prior, supplies the series of sketches illustrating the sudden overthrow of Midhat Pasha, the late Grand Vizier, and the installation of Edhem Pasha in his place. We have already given some account of this extraordinary transaction; but the following narrative, by the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, may be read with the greater interest in connection with our Artist's Illustrations presented in this Number:—

Pera, Feb. 7.

Of the vicissitudes of life much has been written; the ups and downs of this singular existence have been food for comment for thousands of years. Yet, since the days when the good Caliph Haroun al Raschid made and unmade Viziers till now, have never been witnessed such reckless experiments in statecraft as have taken place in these latter days. I was sitting in the room of the Mutessarif Alexandrine Caratheodory, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, about eleven o'clock on Monday morning, when his Excellency

entered, and, offering me a cigarette, began to chat about Turkish affairs. "What news have you to give me, Monsieur?" he demanded, as he lit his tobacco and lounged back languidly in his chair. "That is my question, Excellency," was my reply. "What have you to tell me?" "Rien, absolument rien," said the Minister. "All goes well, mon ami. We have told Serbia that all we require of her is a fair guarantee that in future she will not misbehave herself. We have foregone the six points which we at one time demanded, and in which we asked for a money indemnity, the surrender of their fortresses, and the diminution of their armies, together with other things. We shall send equally favourable conditions to Montenegro to-day. In fine, all is as satisfactory as could be wished." At this moment there entered the room the Russian First Dragoman, accompanied by Blacque Bey. Each made a salaam, each took a chair. For a moment neither spoke; but at length the Russian broke silence. "Have you

heard the news?" said he. "What news?" replied M. Caratheodory. "Why, that Midhat Pasha is embarking at this very moment for the Archipelago?" "What!" cried the Mutessarif. "Have you not heard it?" ejaculated Blacque Bey. "It is impossible that you know nothing about it," added the Russian. "I have not heard a word," rejoined Caratheodory; "tell me what has happened." "Well," said the Dragoman, "it is this: Midhat Pasha has been sent for to the palace; in a few moments he will be exiled, and Edhem Pasha will take his place." I have been present before at strange incidents, but never have I seen such faces as of those who at this moment sat on the chairs and divan of Caratheodory's house. For myself, I at once left the room and went into the corridor, where I received confirmation of the strange news from one of the English dragomans. Without a moment's hesitation I dashed down the staircase to the street, where a horse was waiting, and, jumping into the saddle, directed my course for the telegraph station for Pera. But I had very nearly reckoned without my host; for, in an instant, I found myself arrested by an officer, who demanded whither I was going. It was then that I perceived that the Porte was surrounded by troops; that more soldiers were marching up every moment; that, in fact, the gate which is called "Sublime" was besieged. Fortunately, I was recognised by an influential friend and was enabled to pass, after some parley. Riding over the old bridge of boats, I now met thousands of people pressing toward Stamboul. Women are in every crowd. Why should they not be in attendance when Turkey's last anchor was hauled up, and the Moslem ship of State cast finally adrift? They came by hundreds, accompanied by their husbands and sons, veiled, inquisitive, voluble, over the rickety bridge, paying the toll with complacency, in the hope of seeing some great catastrophe. "Hasten! hasten!" cried one of them; "it will all be over when we get there. Allah grant that we may see the new Vizier!"

My object, of course, was the telegraph office, in the hope of sending word of the event, but official wisdom had already blocked the wires, and I had to forward a message in cipher to a district office before I could be certain that the intelligence would be sent. Then I galloped back to Stamboul in order to witness the installation of the new Grand Vizier. Again fortune favoured me. I was passed through the crowd, admitted into the corridor, and thence taken into the great audience-chamber, where almost all the dignitaries and functionaries of the Empire waited the advent of the new Premier.

Who was it that remarked, "A throne supported by bayonets is, after all, but an insecure seat?" For the moment, I forget; yet to me the idea came back as I passed through the long lines of troops which held the approaches of the Porte. Rifles bayoneted, at attention, were everywhere; the soldiers were taking a prominent part in the proclamation of the new Minister—so did the Prætorian Guards before the final fall of the great Roman Empire. Perhaps it was needful, for the crowd which stood close by was excited to a degree I have seldom before witnessed in Turkey. They pressed against the armed men; they struggled and fought; they did their utmost to enter the room; it was just as well that there were plenty of troops in readiness. I cannot say what would have happened had they succeeded in getting there. As it



THE CRISIS IN TURKEY: OFFICIALS GOING TO COMPLAIN THE NEW GRAND VIZIER.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



was, they had to content themselves with waiting outside till the Grand Vizier should come. But what a crowd it was! Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Englishmen, oddly attired Mohammedan women and Greek dames, all huddled together in the entrance hall. Yet, strange as they appeared, a far more curious throng was to be witnessed in the room itself, where the Grand Vizier's arrival was being awaited by the dignitaries of the Empire. I am afraid to try to say who was there. As I looked over that little sea of anxious faces I could scarcely miss one of all my acquaintances at the Porte—chiefs of departments, secretaries, people who had charge of offices, and those who had long waited for such posts; all Midhat's protégés, his secretaries, his friends, his right-hand men, in waiting no longer for the kindly creature who had so intelligently ruled them, but for his successor and supplanter. "Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!" Midhat was at that moment on the Sea of Marmora, an exile, disgraced. They knew not who might come to be his successor: it might be Mahmoud, the Sultan's brother-in-law; it might be Safvet Pasha; it might be Redif, the chief of the War Department; it might be Edhem—but who could tell? Nevertheless, they were anxious to offer him homage. They would have done the same had the Sultan's nominee been Beelzebub himself. Such strange stories meanwhile began to circulate in that crowded room! It was said that Abdul Hamid had suddenly been shown the report of a speech which Zeyir Pasha, a friend of Midhat's, had lately delivered in Smyrna; that his Majesty had read the words, "In future the Sultan will be the servant of his people," and had demanded, in the name of Allah, who allowed such language to be used; that then the underlings of the palace, who never liked Midhat, replied, "It is thus that the reforming Vizier whom thou hast set over thy Empire teaches;" and that upon this his Majesty was pleased to give orders for the exile of his Premier and the appointment of the successor. But by others it was told that the reason for the fall of the great man was that he had, so lately as last Saturday, found the Sultan intractable in regard to certain appointments which he had considered necessary for the good of the Empire. "He told his master," quoth they, "that he must have more Christians in office, and that to effect this he must turn more Moslems out." "What!" cried the Sultan, according to that account, "turn out a man without a trial? Is that your Constitution?" Whereupon Midhat is said to have retired in haste, somewhat after the fashion of one unhappy person known to all time as Haman; while Ahasuerus, or rather Abul Hamid, fearing further trouble, gave orders for his ruin. "He had reason," said some one who stood by me; "for I happen to know that as Midhat left the palace he said, 'If Abdul Hamid cannot see his way clear to do as he is told he will have to go the way of either Murad or Aziz!' "You are wrong in what you are saying," struck in a Bey; "the reasons you give are silly. Midhat has simply been sent to exile because he was actually plotting to overthrow the Sultan and to restore Murad." Now this announcement caused some little stir, for the man who made it was of a certain rank; and I was wondering what would be said to it, when a person whom I have long known as owing his all to Midhat's kindness, and at whom I greatly marvelled, seeing him standing a courtier to the new Vizier in that crowded room, whined out, "Then, if Midhat has offended against the Constitution, I feel that even I must abandon him. I can no longer support a man who is not sincere." It was vain to reply, "But has that clause of the Constitution which refers to justice been so strictly observed by the Sultan in thus exiling a Minister without trial, that even you should spurn him?" Not a word was given in response; the miserable traitor stood waiting for his master's rival.

As the only Englishman in the room, I found myself in strange company. At the far end of the chamber in a long divan sat ten of the Ulema, all save one wearing huge turbans, the exception being arrayed in green. There were officers of the army and of the navy; there were diplomatic servants in embroidered coats, and people in plain dress. But I believe I was the only man in the room who did not wear a fez. These red skull caps gave to their owners a very curious appearance, which I had noticed before. All was involved in the deepest mystery—not a soul could tell who would be the newly-appointed Vizier. Some said that Redif had been summoned, and then sent away; that Safvet had declined the honour on the ground that he was not strong enough for the work; that the Sultan's brother-in-law Mahmoud—who, by-the-way, only speaks Turkish, and knows nothing of anything or anybody save what may be picked up in a Moslem harem—had been chosen; that not he, but Edhem was the man. Nobody knew—it was all the merest guesswork. A very short time would tell—till then we must wait. Yet, Turks though they all were, they could not at such a moment wait stolidly. I have seen them lounging on chairs in the battle-field, making cigarettes and drinking coffee the while that shells were falling and bursting all around; I have watched them as, without the slightest tremor, they have moved slowly forward to face what appeared to be certain death—quiet, self-possessed, and determined. But in that audience-room they were all in excitement. Not a man could keep still. When, presently, the noise of the bands which were stationed outside was heard to herald the approach of the Sultan's Premier, they all rushed to the windows and struggled for places like boys playing at football. How they peered through that wretched window-glass down into the crowded street below, to see who it was that rode on horseback through the long lines of troops and the dense crowds of people! How they jammed each other into corners—generals, clerks, priests, pashas, all bending forward to see whom the new comer might be! For to them the horse on which the Grand Vizier sat might bring honour or disgrace, power or ruin, wealth or poverty, reward or punishment. They actually trembled with excitement as the procession came up and the bands raised their tones. Nearer and nearer moved the horsemen who heralded it, nearer marched the soldiers who guarded its progress, and then came into view, on horseback, the Sheik-ul-Islam, clad in white and gold, followed by Edhem Pasha, the Sultan's choice. "Edhem! Edhem!" echoed all round the room. There were some who smiled, many who sighed, others who looked doubtful, as though they knew not what the new possessor of power might do to or with them. But this was only observable for a moment, for now all were anxious to get as near to the new Premier as possible, and then another rush was taking place to the centre of the apartment, down which on either side of a narrow passage formed from the door ranged all those who were in the room. A minute elapsed, then was heard a great noise in the outer hall as of people being thrust back by the soldiery in order that room should be made for the Grand Vizier; and then entered the Sheik-ul-Islam, his gold-embroidered turban and his long white robe being conspicuous as he advanced, followed immediately afterwards by Edhem Pasha, the Sultan's Secretary, Safvet Pasha, and others. There was such a scene of cringing and bowing as I had never seen even in Turkey before. Those who could lean forward and almost touch the ground with their faces did so, and were happy; but not so the unfortunate ones crammed together behind them. For them it was only reserved to beat their faces with their hands in a demonstrative fashion, in the hope that perchance by some accident

the new lord of their destinies might happen to see them. They did the same thing when Mahmoud was made Vizier, now many years ago; they beat their foreheads to Mehemed Ruchdi and Midhat. Now it was Edhem's turn to receive their salutations. I am bound to say he did not lack for lowly bows.

At length he ceased to acknowledge these tokens of humility, and stood as though he awaited something; whereupon the Sultan's secretary—a little man, covered with gold embroidery, and wearing across his breast the ribbon of the Medjidie—opened a violet satin envelope and produced therefrom a sheet of paper. As he drew it forth, with the air of a man who might have been presenting his testimonials to some one whom he wished to employ him, the document was taken by Edhem, who, kissing the seal at the top and the seal at the bottom, pressed the paper to his forehead, and then handed it to a young man who, in an official dress, stood before him. It was the Sultan's Hatt, and to read it a man had been chosen whose sonorous voice and excellent power of utterance might be heard all over the room. Writing as I now am, in the middle of the night, endeavouring to catch the post which will go early to-morrow, I am unable to send you a copy of the Imperial speech. But you will long since have learnt how it indicated that the new Constitution would still be supported, how changes would take place in the Ministry, how Edhem Pasha would be Grand Vizier, and how Sadyk Pasha would become Governor in Bulgaria; Johannes Effendi, Minister of Commerce; and Odian Effendi would be recalled.

During the reading of that decree, which once more effected a revolution in the Turkish Empire, there was perfect silence. At the end it was handed back once more to Edhem, who kissed it again; and then the Sheik-ul-Islam, in a loud voice, offered prayer for the Padishah. I did not understand a word of what was said, but its effect seemed great, for as the Turks stood with raised hands listening to the words, they ever and anon cried out "Amen." I dare say that supplication conveyed no thought of blame to the Sultan, who had wrought all this mischief; but, on the contrary, it congratulated the universe on the wisdom of the new appointment. Such words have been offered before on similar occasions in all kinds of tongues and in all ages. They are as necessary to the various ceremonies with which they are connected as the crown in a coronation scene. We waited till the prayer was finished and then quitted the apartment. I imagined all was over and that now my work lay in another direction. But, having need to return to the room about a minute afterwards, I saw that, the lesser dignitaries having been turned out, the great ones of the Empire had seated themselves on the divans and chairs of the room, had already lit their long chibouks, and were quietly smoking, in perfect silence, a pipe of peace. Through the clouds of smoke I could see the new Grand Vizier, and my thoughts reverted to his predecessor, who, only three days before, I had also seen sitting in similar fashion, and smoking as calmly as he. To me it seemed that there was, after all, very little difference between the moment after success and that before ruin. A few days, and Midhat might once more be seated in the Divan, and Edhem relegated to Syria. Who could say? "Do you see that boat going along the Marmora shores?" said a Greek to me, as I moved along the corridor, a minute afterwards. "Yes," I replied. "In that vessel is Midhat," said the Greek, "a prisoner, ruined and disgraced. The ship has just stopped at his house in order to embark a few of his things, and now he is off on his voyage." I need not try to tell you the thoughts which flew through my mind as I remembered what Midhat was and what he would have had Turkey become.

The following account was given, by persons in immediate relations with Midhat Pasha, to a correspondent who assumes the signature of "Veritas," and who got his information on board the yacht which was about to convey the fallen Minister from Constantinople:—

"On the morning of the 5th inst. Midhat received a summons to the palace, which he immediately obeyed. On his arrival he was shown into a room (outside the palace itself) which was at once surrounded by soldiers previously held in readiness. The first Chamberlain of the Sultan demanded from him the seals of office; then showed him a report signed by the Minister of Police affirming that some person had been heard to state in a café that Midhat Pasha was plotting to depose the Sultan and to substitute in his stead a Republic with himself as President. Midhat Pasha naturally treated an accusation founded on such grounds with the contempt it so justly merited, remarking that it could not concern him. The Chamberlain after a short absence then returned and informed his Highness that it was the Sultan's pleasure that he should leave the country at once on board a yacht which was lying opposite the palace with steam up, giving him at the same time the following message from his Majesty:—

"Do not be cast down. I hope soon to see you back, but consider that at present your absence is desirable for the good of the country." Midhat Pasha then asked permission to send a servant for clothes and money, which was granted. While he was away the fallen Grand Vizier was conveyed to the steamer in a boat, accompanied by a guard of several officers. In a short time the servant returned, bringing £T150, which was all he could collect in the house on the spur of the moment. This information being sent to the Sultan, he ordered £T500 more to be sent. The yacht then steamed round the Seraglio Point to Koom Kapoo, to allow his Highness to take his heavier baggage on board and to communicate with some members of his family. The steamer left, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, direct for Brindisi, with strict orders not to touch at any intermediate ports. The Sultan is said to have wept like a child as the yacht steamed out of the harbour.

The same correspondent, "Veritas," is enabled to contradict flatly the following statements which have been circulated:—

"1. That letters were shown Midhat Pasha bearing his own signature inculcating him in a conspiracy. 2. That Midhat acknowledged his guilt to his Sovereign, and threw himself at his feet to beg for mercy. 3. That a Council of Ministers was held and judged him to be worthy of death. Midhat was shown no document except the malicious fabrication of the Minister of Police. He did not even see the Sultan on the day he was exiled. The only persons who knew what was to befall Midhat Pasha were the Minister of War, Damad Mahmoud Pasha; Omer Fevzi Pasha, the Minister of Police; and the First Chamberlain of the Sultan. When the Council which was summoned arrived at the palace Midhat was already condemned and on board the steamer. A proof of the utter baselessness of the charge trumped up against Midhat is that he alone is named as having conspired, no other arrests were made, no one else suspected, as though one man, without the aid of a single soul besides himself, could hope to overthrow a Government. When Aboul Aziz was deposed, he was regularly judged by the Ministers, and judicial sentence obtained against him from the Sheik-ul-Islam, before any steps were taken against him."

Captain R. Calvert, Captain and Adjutant of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, has been appointed Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There is this month a Partial Eclipse of the Sun, not visible from Europe. Its greatest phase is about one third of the Sun's diameter. It begins on the 15th, at 1h. 15m. a.m., Greenwich mean time, in longitude 75 deg. nearly, east of Greenwich, and latitude 34 deg. north. At the time of greatest phase—viz., 2h. 38m., Greenwich time—in latitude 61 deg. 11 min. north, and longitude 56 deg. 35 min. east of Greenwich; and the eclipse ends at 4h. 1m. a.m., in north latitude 87 deg. 19 min. and longitude 82 deg. 46 min. east of Greenwich.

The Moon, on the morning of the 8th, will be very near both to Jupiter and Mars, she being a little south of those planets, to the left of Jupiter and to the right of Mars, till a little after six o'clock, when the Moon and Mars will be at their nearest approach. She is near Mercury and Venus on the morning of the 13th, and near Saturn on the morning of the 14th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 6th at 1 minute after 10h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 15th " 54 "	" 2h. " morning.
First Quarter	" 22nd " 9 "	" 1h. " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 29th " 49 "	" 5h. " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and furthest from it on the afternoon of the 10th.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 6h. 4m. a.m., or 42m. before sunrise; on the 7th at 6h. 3m. a.m., or 33m. before sunrise; this interval gradually decreases to 25m. by the 12th, to 16m. by the 17th, to 10m. by the 22nd, and to 7m. by the 27th, the planet rising on this day at 5h. 43m. a.m. He is in aphelion on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 13th, near Saturn on the 19th, and near Venus on the 26th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 6h. 21m. a.m.; on the 12th at 6h. 6m. a.m.; on the 22nd at 5h. 49m. a.m.; and on the last day at 5h. 32m. a.m., being 25m., 18m., 12m., and 9m. respectively before sunrise on each of these mornings. She is in aphelion on the 7th, near the Moon on the 13th, and near Saturn on the 16th. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 10m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 32m. a.m.

Mars is a morning star. The following are the times of the rising of this planet at ten-day intervals throughout the month:—On the 2nd at 3h. 29m. a.m., on the 12th at 3h. 18m. a.m., on the 22nd at 3h. 5m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 52m. a.m. He is near Jupiter on the 1st and near the Moon on the 8th. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 22m. a.m., on the 15th at 7h. 7m. a.m., and on the last day at 6h. 49m. a.m.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 3h. 24m. a.m., or 3h. 22m. before sunrise; on the 12th at 2h. 50m. a.m., or 3h. 34m. before the Sun; on the 22nd at 2h. 15m. a.m. or 3h. 46m. before sunrise; and on the last day he rises at 1h. 43m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 24m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 35m. a.m., on the 31st at 5h. 38m. a.m.

Saturn rises on the 1st at the same time as the Sun; on the 12th at 6h. 17m. a.m., or 7m. before sunrise; on the 22nd at 5h. 39m. a.m., or 22m. before sunrise; and on the last day of the month at 5h. 6m. a.m., or 35m. before the Sun. He is near the Sun on the 1st, and near the Moon on the 14th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 14m. p.m., on the 15th at 11h. 25m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 29m. a.m.

Lord Hardwicke presiding at the annual dinner of the Cambridgeshire Hunt, on the 15th inst., said that probably no Prince in Christendom threw himself more heartily into the sports of the people, or associated more with all classes, than the Prince of Wales.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the text of the treaties relating to the Ottoman Empire. The treaties are as follow:—The Convention between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, signed at London, July 13, 1841. The General Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey for the re-establishment of peace, signed at Paris, March 30, 1856. The Treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, signed at Paris, April 15, 1856. The Declaration annexed to Protocol No. 1 of the Conferences held in London respecting the Treaty of March 30, 1856, signed in London, Jan. 17, 1871; the Treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, the French Republic, the King of Italy, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan for the Revision of certain Stipulations of the Treaty of March 30, 1856, signed at London, March 13, 1871.

Steps are being taken to erect a permanent memorial—in Kidderminster, where he was born on Dec. 3, 1795—of Sir Rowland Hill, to whom the nation is indebted for the uniform penny postage system. At a town's meeting convened by the Mayor (T. Radford, Esq.), a committee, consisting of most of the leading inhabitants, manufacturers, and others, was appointed. The chairman is the Rev. G. D. Boyle, M.A., Vicar of Kidderminster; vice-chairman, F. Burcher, Esq., deputy magistrates' clerk; treasurer, James Chambers, Esq., actuary, Savings Bank; and hon. secretaries, James Morton, Esq. (Town Clerk), and A. W. Beale, Esq. It is thought that no one who has ever received a letter by post will refuse to give at least the value of a postage-stamp towards the object in view. The committee have therefore issued an appeal for a national penny subscription, and collecting-cards have been prepared to enable postmasters and other friends in every locality to assist in the movement. The notices which have already appeared in the English papers have elicited communications from Vienna and Leipzig, where subscription lists have been spontaneously opened, and the sums received duly acknowledged in certain newspapers which have taken up the matter in those cities.

While the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland were entertaining a dinner party, on the 15th inst., at their residence, Battle Abbey, near Hastings, the mansion was entered by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off money and jewels of the value of several thousands of pounds. The details of the robbery show that it was committed by persons who must have known the premises well, and been acquainted with the customs of the family. The ladders used for the purpose of reaching the window of the dressing-room were taken from spots half a mile distant from each other. The jewels were kept in a fine old carved chest of drawers in the Duchess's drawing-room, and the thieves gained admittance by forcing open the window and entering the room. The thieves (it is supposed three in number) got clear off with their booty, which is variously valued at from £5000 to £10,000. The jewellery consisted of articles of personal adornment, one of the necklaces (a handsome combination of diamonds and ruby stars and emeralds) being a precious gift. It was given to the Duchess by her Majesty on her marriage, the Duchess being one of her Majesty's bridesmaids. A quantity of silver and other plate in one of the drawers was left untouched. A reward of £200 is offered for the apprehension of the person or persons who committed the robbery.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF BANDON.

The Right Hon. Francis, third Earl of Bandon, Viscount Bernard and Viscount Bandon, of Bandon Bridge, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of the representative Peers, M.A. Oxon, D.C.L., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cork, and Hon. Colonel Royal City of Cork Artillery, died at his seat near Bandon on the 17th inst. His Lordship was born Jan. 3, 1810, the eldest son of James, second Earl of Bandon, D.C.L., F.R.S., by Mary Susan Albinia, his wife, daughter of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Broderick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel. He succeeded his father Oct. 31, 1856, having previously, in the year 1842, sat in the House of Commons as member for Bandon. He married, Aug. 16, 1832, Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Whitmore, Esq., of Apley, in the county of Salop, and by her (who died Dec. 15, 1873) leaves issue one son, James Francis, Viscount Bernard, now fourth Earl of Bandon, State Steward to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, born Sept. 12, 1850; married, June 22, 1876, the Hon. Georgiana Dorothea Harriet Evans-Freke, only child of Lord Carbery; and six daughters, of whom the eldest, Lady Mary, is wife of Colonel Aldworth, and the fifth, Adelaide Mary Lucy, of Sir Henry Monson De la Poer Beresford-Peirse, Bart.

SIR H. W. BAKER, BART.

The Rev. Sir Henry Williams Baker, third Baronet, of Dunstable House, died on the 12th inst., at Horkesly House, near Leominster. He was born May 27, 1821, the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Loraine Baker, Bart., C.B., by Louisa Anna, his wife, only daughter of William Williams, Esq., M.P. for Weymouth, and was grandson of Sir Robert Baker, of Dunstable House, Surrey, on whom a baronetcy was conferred May 14, 1796. Sir Henry, who graduated B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1844, and entered holy orders, held the vicarage of Monkland, in the county of Hereford. He succeeded his father Nov. 2, 1859; and, as he never married, is himself succeeded by his cousin, now Sir Sherston Baker. The name of the Baronet whose decease we record will be long remembered as the original promoter of a very popular hymn-book, entitled "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

SIR J. E. HARRINGTON, BART.

Sir John Edward Harrington, tenth Baronet, of Ridlington, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, died at Paris on the 9th inst. He was born May 22, 1821, the only son of Sir James Harrington, ninth Baronet, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of Charles Steer, Esq., and was the representative of the Ridlington branch of the ancient baronial family of De Harrington. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., and, subsequently entering the Army, served in the 48th Foot and in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired with the rank of Captain. He married, Oct. 26, 1846, Jane Agnes, daughter of John Studholme Brownrigg, Esq., M.P., but had no issue. Consequently the baronetcy, created in 1611, the year of the institution of the order, devolves on Sir John's cousin, now Sir Richard Harrington, eleventh Baronet, Judge of the Northamptonshire County Court.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Sir William Hamilton, Knt., died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the 14th inst., aged eighty-eight. He was originally in the Royal Navy, which he entered in 1803, and, having been made a prisoner of war, was detained in France from 1805 till 1814. In 1822 he was appointed Consul at Boulogne, and continued as such until the year 1873, when, on his retirement, he received the honour of knighthood.

The deaths are also announced of—

Henry Brunning Marsh, M.D., of Upton-on-Severn, Coroner for the county of Worcester, in his seventieth year.

Hugh Goldicutt, Esq., formerly Captain H.M. 60th Rifles, on the 6th inst., in his ninetieth year.

The Rev. John Salter, M.A., Hon. Canon Bristol Cathedral, and for nearly half a century Rector of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, on the 9th inst., aged eighty-five.

The Hon. William Frederick Byng, late Captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of John, first Earl of Strafford, by Marianne, his second wife, daughter of Sir Walter James James, Bart.

Anne, widow of Thomas Tryon, Esq., of Bulwick Park, in the county of Northampton, J.P. and D.L., daughter of Sir John Trollope, Bart., and sister of the late Lord Kesteven, on the 12th inst.

The Rev. Edward Stuart, Vicar and founder of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, and last surviving son of the late Daniel Stuart, Esq., of Wykeham Park, Oxon, and Harley-street, London, on the 15th inst., aged fifty-eight.

The Lady Augusta Emily Vivian, at Cannes, on the 11th inst., in her thirty-eighth year. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Edwin Richard Windham, late Earl of Dunraven, K.P., married, March 4, 1867, Arthur Pendarves Vivian, Esq., M.P., of Glanafon, Glamorganshire, and leaves issue.

The Rev. John Owen Parr, M.A., Vicar of Preston, Lancashire, Hon. Canon of Manchester and J.P. for the county, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-seven. Mr. Parr was the descendant of a long line of eminent Liverpool merchants, and his ancestors were settled at Rainford, in the neighbourhood of St. Helen's, centuries ago.

William Matthew Coulthurst, Esq., of New-street, Spring-gardens, and Streatham Lodge, Surrey, senior partner of the great banking house of Coutts and Co., on the 10th inst., in his eighty-fifth year. He was second son of John Coulthurst, Esq., of Gargrave, in Yorkshire, and great-grandson of Henry Coulthurst, Esq., of Gargrave, lord of the manor of Cold Comiston.

CHESS.

T T (Holloway).—We regret your disappointment; but letters requiring attention in the following week should, to secure it, reach us not later than Saturday morning.  
H E B (Montreal).—Many thanks for your interesting report upon the present state of chess in Canada. The papers referred to in your letter have not come to hand. Of course some of your games will be very acceptable.  
G L de B (Heerlenveen).—We are not yet satisfied of the accuracy of your problem. You shall have a definite report in our next issue.  
A Beck.—Thanks for the problems. We can learn nothing of those said to be missing, although we have not failed to make inquiry.  
J W B (Kingland-road).—Our disinclination to recommend teachers of chess applies with equal force to the recommendation of pupils. In any case, the letter containing the address you ask for was not preserved.  
E P V (Glasbury).—Only by constant practice can you attain the power of solving problems quickly. No good problem can be solved "at a glance" even by experts.  
H R L (Coventry).—There is a chess column in the Coventry Independent.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1720 received from Gdipus, H B Jun, J Sheppard, Tredunnoch, Latta, Regavpaio, T Letchford, Florentia, A F Eaton, P M Ralli, J Middlemiss, H M Prideaux, J Harnden, H O R, J Lonsdale, S W B, F O Eggers, and P S Shenale.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1721 received from H B Latta, Triton, Only Jones, A F Eaton, P S Shenale, R Brough, P O Eggers, Simplex, Zeus, J Williams, F Myers, Woolwich Chess Club, B R Stone, Amersham, W Alston, E Frau, Société Littéraire de Gand, R T King, E Worsley, Drapers' College, Mechanic, J Woods, J S W, R H Brooks, H Burgher, G A Messenger, Black Knight, D H, E P Vuillamy, J Wontone, L S R, Tippet, H W Trenchard, Cant, Harrovian, J de Housteyn, Benet, Little de, Vig, W Nelson, Florentia, Americine, W Leeson, S Western, East Marden, Rev T Smith, Leonora and Leon, H Welham, and Long Stop.

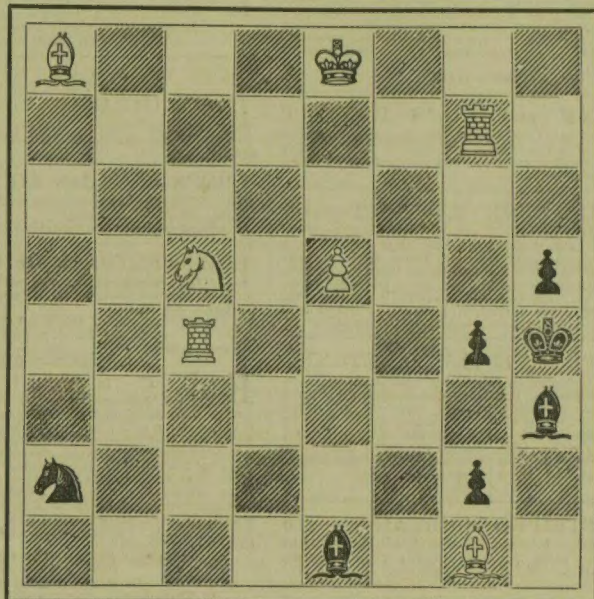
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1721.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to Q 4th P takes Kt  
2. Kt to B 2nd (ch), and \* If K takes B, then 2. Q takes P (ch), &c.  
3. B to K 2nd Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1723.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An interesting Game played recently between two of our strongest English amateurs, the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell and Mr. Boden.

(The Knight's Game of Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd  
This divergence from the "authorities," who have pronounced either 3. P to Q R 3rd or 3. Kt to K B 3rd to be the best move at Black's command, is characteristic of Mr. Boden's play, which is at all times original.  
4. Castles Kt to K B 3rd  
5. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 3rd  
6. P to Q 3rd B to Kt 5th  
7. B to K 3rd Castles  
8. Kt to K 2nd  
White is willing to submit to the doubled Pawn consequent upon the exchange of Kt for B, in view of the attack he would thus obtain upon the open K's file.  
9. Kt to Kt 3rd B to Kt 3rd  
10. Kt to R 4th P to Q 4th  
11. P to K B 3rd  
Apparently his best move.  
12. K Kt to B 5th Kt to Q 3rd  
13. P takes P  
If White had retreated the B, Black could have continued with 13. B takes Kt, and thus doubled the pawns on the K B's file.  
14. P takes Kt Kt takes B  
15. Kt takes B (ch) Q takes Kt  
16. Kt to K 4th K R to Q sq  
16. P to K 4th seems a strong move at this juncture, but it is open to the objection that it would have the effect of weakening the K P.  
17. Q to K 2nd Kt to Q 5th  
18. P to B 2nd P to Q R 4th  
19. P to K B 4th  
An exceedingly well-timed move. Black's reply appears to be forced.  
Apparently his best move.  
20. P to K 4th P to Kt 4th  
21. P takes P  
22. K to B sq  
23. P to B 4th  
24. K to Q sq  
25. R to Q 6th  
26. K to R sq  
27. R to Q 2nd  
28. K R to Q sq  
29. R takes K R  
30. Q takes P  
31. Q to B 4th  
32. Q to B 3rd  
33. R to Q 7th (ch)  
34. R to Q sq  
35. K to Kt sq  
36. P takes Q  
37. R to Q 3rd  
Obviously the best way to maintain his centre Pawn.  
38. P to K 4th  
39. P takes P  
40. K to B sq  
41. K to K sq  
42. K to Q sq  
43. R to Q 6th  
44. R takes K B P (ch)  
45. R takes P  
46. K to K sq  
A grievous oversight. As Mr. Boden subsequently pointed out, he should have played 46. K to B 6th, with a winning game.  
47. K to B sq  
48. P to B 4th  
49. P to B 5th  
50. R to B 8th  
51. P to B 6th  
52. R to Q R 8th,  
and the game was abandoned as drawn.

CHESS IN POLAND.

A game played at Warsaw, between Mr. HAMBL of Nottingham, and Mr. D. WINAWER, a strong Polish amateur. (King's Bishop's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. W.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
3. P to Q 3rd  
A vivacious attack can be obtained by 3. P to Q 4th. The move in the text enables Black to resolve the game into a variation of the Giuoco Piano.  
4. B to Kt 5th B to B 4th  
5. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd  
6. B to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th  
7. P takes P P to K 5th  
The combination upon which Black now adventures is obviously unsound; but Mr. Winawer—who is not to be confused with his brother, the winner of the second prize in the Paris tourney—is evidently a player disposed to risk much for the sake of attack.  
8. P takes P B takes P (ch)  
9. K to B sq B to Kt 3rd  
10. P to K 5th  
The coup juste. Black must now lose a piece.  
11. B takes Q Kt takes P  
12. K to K 2nd Kt takes Q (ch)  
13. B takes B  
14. R takes Kt  
15. Q Kt to Q 2nd  
16. P to K R 3rd  
17. P to Kt 4th  
18. Kt to B 4th  
19. Kt to Q 6th  
20. R to Q 2nd  
21. Kt to R 4th  
Better to have exchanged Kt for B at once.  
22. Kt takes B  
23. K to B 3rd  
24. R to K 2nd  
25. R P takes Kt  
26. Kt to B 4th  
27. Kt to K 3rd  
28. Q R to K sq  
29. P takes P  
30. Kt to Kt 2nd  
31. Kt to K B 4th  
32. R to K 8th (ch)  
33. Q R to K 2nd  
After this mistake, Black has no resource.  
34. Q R to Q 7th (ch) Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The annual meeting of this important chess association was held on Wednesday last, when the report of the committee, which was altogether of a congratulatory kind, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Gastineau was elected president and Mr. H. F. Down honorary secretary for the ensuing year. It was arranged that the annual dinner should be held on the 7th proximo.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Feb. 16, 1876, of the Right Hon. Robert Henley, Lord Onley, late of Bushey Lodge, Teddington, who died on the 21st ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Colonel George Edmond Lushington Walker, and Montague Turner, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator gives a life interest in £20,000 to his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Frances Tucker; to Mrs. Charles Radcliffe, £20,000; to Colonel Walker, Lady Peers, Mrs. Fanny Cockerell, Miss Ann Lascells, Sir John Rae Reed, and Samuel Burgoyne, £10,000 each; to the Bedford Infirmary, £500; and there are a large number of other legacies, both pecuniary and specific. The rest of his property, real and personal, he leaves to the Misses Priscilla and Anna Ottley.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 21 and Sept. 17, 1876, of Mr. Richard Palin, late of Abbey House, Shrewsbury, who died on Sept. 28, last, were proved on the 20th ult. by Andrew Good Brookes, Charles Smith Thomas, and Henry Wade, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths various legacies; among others, £100 to the Salop Infirmary; a sum of £10,000 is settled upon his daughter and only child, Miss Mary Anne Frances Matilda Palin, on her marriage; and the residue of his property he gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Palin.

The will, dated Jan. 30, 1872, of Miss Caroline Braun, late of Rosenau, Durdham Downs, Clifton, Bristol, who died on Dec. 31 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by George William Bahr, the nephew, and Walter Lanyon Nickels, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The only persons benefited by the will are the testatrix's nephews and nieces.

The will, dated Nov. 27, 1873, of Mr. Joseph Child, late of Fair Mile, Henley-on-Thames, and of No. 43, Leicester-square, who died on Dec. 29 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by John Child, the son, and Henry Markham Pike, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves all his freehold and copyhold estate to his said son; to his daughters Martha and Sarah, £2000 each, and all his household furniture and effects between them; he also leaves them each £12,000, which is to be placed in trust; to his brother, Richard Bartholomew Child, £2000; to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Emma Child, and to his senior clerk, Henry Gould, £500 each; to his executors, £100 each; and there are legacies to the clerks and other persons in his employ and his domestic servants, according to length of service. The remainder of his estate he gives to his son.

The will, dated June 22, 1868, of General William Prescott, late of Blackheath, who died on Dec. 2 last, at Genoa, was proved on the 7th inst. by Mrs. Maria Prescott, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his property. The personal estate is sworn under £10,000.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, of Mr. George Grey, late of Grappenhall, Cheshire, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died on Jan. 1 last, have been granted, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

In our notice of the will of Colonel Charles Towneley, of Towneley, in a recent number, it was, by a typographical error, stated that the legacy given by the testator to Mr. Henry James Stonor, joint executor with the testator's sons-in-law, Lord Norreys and Lord A. F. C. G. Lennox, was £100; it should have been £1000.

The Royal Dublin Society has resolved to appoint delegates to treat with the Government regarding the establishment of a national science and art museum for Ireland, which shall be independent of South Kensington.

The Home Secretary has received a letter from the wife of the Claimant, signed "M. H. Tichborne," and, in reply to "Mrs. M. H. Castro," states that her husband has the same opportunities that all convicts have of making any complaint he pleases, and declines to grant a personal interview.

An imposing Masonic ceremony took place at Truro, on Tuesday afternoon, when the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe was installed as Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Masons of Cornwall, the principal Grand Chapter of which has been revived.

According to a return presented to the Manchester Board of Guardians, the number of paupers, including lunatics, maintained by the Manchester township has decreased from 13,633 in 1870 to 4611 in the present year. This satisfactory state of things is attributed to the restrictions placed by the guardians upon the administration of outdoor relief.

The Astronomer Royal having undertaken to register the hours of sunshine in comparison with the number of hours the sun is above the horizon, some interesting results have been obtained. Thus, last week, the sun was above the horizon 69 3 hours; but his light was intercepted, and he only shone on London 9 3 hours—four days not at all; Sunday, 5 3 hours; Friday, 3 1/2 hours; and Saturday half an hour.

Two subjects of considerable interest were discussed by the Chester Chamber of Agriculture last week. Captain Smith, Chief Constable of Cheshire, made a statement with reference to cattle disease in the county; and the chairman (Mr. G. W. Lathom) subsequently spoke on the very severe competition which the English stock-breeder was likely to feel from the importation of American meat. Mr. Rigby, the secretary, had been told that American beef had been coming over for eighteen months, but it had been quiet "because the meat had been sold as English meat."

In connection with the National Union for the Education of Women, a public meeting was held at Sheffield, on Monday night, with the object of promoting the establishment of a girls' high-class school. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Grey, the foundress of the movement, and it was resolved to establish a school as proposed.—Miss Becker laid, on Saturday last, the memorial stone of a new board school in Harpurhey. This, the fifth school that has been erected by the Manchester School Board, is intended for girls and infants. Miss Becker spoke of the advantages of schools for cookery, and said if she could have her way every boy should be taught to "darn his own socks and cook his own chops."

A heavy gale from the north was experienced on our western coasts last Tuesday, and several shipwrecks took place. The ship Marietta, of Liverpool, was lost on the bar of the Mersey. The Liverpool life-boat and the New Brighton tubular life-boat of the National Institution proceeded out to her, and with great difficulty saved nineteen of the shipwrecked crew, who had taken refuge on the poop and in the foretop. The Donna Nook life-boat saved the crew of three men from the stranded schooner Helen, of Rye. The Padstow life-boat, Albert Edward, assisted to save three of the crew of a French brigantine; she also rescued the crew of the schooner Plymouth, which had broken from her moorings and drifted on the rocks. The Fishguard, No. 2, life-boat gallantly saved the crew of eleven men from the stranded barque B. F. Marsh, of New York, and four men from the schooner Adventurer.



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